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A TOUR

THROUGH THE SEVERAL ISLANDS OF

*BARBADOES, St. VINCENT, ANTIGUA,
TOBAGO, and GRENADA,*

IN THE YEARS 1791 & 1792:

By SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART. M. P. F. R. S.

&c. &c.



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A TOUR, &c.

ON Sunday October 30, 1791, Sir William Young embarked in the ship Delaford at Spithead, which sailed the same evening, and, after a pleasant voyage of thirty-eight days, came in sight of the island of Barbadoes. Here then the Tour may be said to commence; and the following extracts are, by favour of Sir William Young, transcribed literally from a rough journal, in which he entered such observations as occurred to him from the impressions of the moment. They may be considered therefore as a picture drawn from the life; and the reader must be a bad judge of human nature, and have a very indifferent taste, who does not perceive that it is faithfully drawn, and by the hand of a master.—For the few notes at foot I am accountable.

B. E.

TUESDAY, December 6.—Early in the morning Barbadoes appeared in sight, bearing on the starboard bow W. N. W. At two o'clock P. M. the passengers landed in the six-oared pinnace. We went to a noted tavern, formerly Rachel's, now kept by Nancy Clark, a mulatto woman, where I first

tasted avocado-pear, a mawkish fruit.* Walking about the streets of Bridge-Town, my impressions gave me far from a disagreeable sensation as to the negroes. The town is extensive, and crowded with people, mostly negroes; but the negroes, with few exceptions, seemed dressed in a style much above even our common artizans, the women especially, and there was such a swagger of importance in the gait of those (and many there were) who had gold ear-rings and necklaces, that I told my friend Mr. O, on his pressing me for my opinion of what struck me on first landing in the West Indies, *That the negro women seemed to me the proudest mortals I had ever seen.* A Guinea ship was then in the harbour, and had lain there some time; but none of the disgusting sights of ulcerated and deserted seamen appeared in the streets. Nor did I see any thing relative to the conduct of the slaves that implied the situation of abject acquiescence, and dread of cruel superiority, attributed to them in Great Britain. Many pressed their services on our first landing; and some first begged, and then joked with us, in the stile of a *Davus* of Terence, with great freedom of speech, and some humour. I had a higher opinion of their minds, and a better opinion of their masters and government, than before I set my foot on shore.—Such are my first impressions, written this evening on returning aboard: furthermore, the squares or broader streets are crowded with negroes; their wrangles and conversation forcibly struck me, as analogous to what might have been looked for from the slaves in the Forum of Rome. Said a negro boy about twelve years of age to a young mulatto: *You damn my soul? I wish you were older and bigger, I would make you change some blows with me.*—*Upon my honour!* said an old negro.—*I'll bet you a joe,* (johannes), answered

* There is no disputing about tastes. In Jamaica this fruit is very highly esteemed by all classes of people. It is usually eaten with pepper and salt, and has something of the flavour of the Jerusalem artichoke, but is richer and more delicate: It is sometimes called *vegetable marrow*, and it is remarkable that animals both granivorous and carnivorous, eat it with relish.

another, who had nothing but canvass trowsers on. I gave him no credit for possessing a six-and-thirty shilling piece, but I gave him full credit for a language which characterizes a presumption of self-importance. Perhaps, however, liberty of speech is more freely allowed, where license can most promptly be suppressed. The *liberti* of the Roman emperors, as we find in Tacitus, and the domestic slaves of the Roman people, as we deduce from scenes of Plautus and Terence, sometimes talked a language, and took liberties, with their lords and masters, which in free servants and citizens would not have been allowed. Liberty of the press is a proof of political freedom, but liberty of tongue is rather a proof of individual slavery. The feast of the *Saturnalia* allowed to slaves freedom of speech for the day, without control. In my estimate of human nature, I should say, that such freedom could not be used but moderately indeed; for the slave knew, that if he abused *his* power on the Thursday, the master might abuse *his* power on the Friday. His best security was on those days, when every word might be forbidden, and therefore every word might be forgotten or forgiven. In qualification of all inference from my first view of negroes I should observe, that they were *town* negroes, many of them probably *free* negroes, and many, or most of them, if not all, *domestic* or *house* negroes. One small country cart drawn by twelve oxen, and with three carters, gave me no favourable idea of the owner's feeding, of either beasts or men. But accounts of distress, and objects of distress in the streets, are exaggerations. I saw as little of either, as in any market town in England.

At six in the evening we returned on board; Captain and Mrs. W. of the 60th regiment, and their little girl, joining us on the passage to St. Vincent's, for which island we immediately bore away.

Barbadoes is an island rising with gentle ascent to the interior parts, called the Highlands of Scotland. As we sailed along the coast from East to West, it appeared wonderfully

inhabited; dotted with houses as thick as on the declivities in the neighbourhood of London or Bristol, but with no woods, and with very few trees, even on the summits of the hills;—two or three straggling cocoas near each dwelling-house were all the trees to be seen.

Wednesday, December 7, at day-break, St. Vincent's in sight. At 3 P. M. the ship came to an anchor in Nanton's Harbour, off Calliaqua. Mr. H. came immediately on board, and in half an hour we went on shore in the pinnace; horses were ready to carry us up to the villa, or mansion-house of my estate, distant about half a mile: A number of my negroes met me on the road, and stopped my horse, and I had to shake hands with every individual of them. Their joy was expressed in the most lively manner, and there was an ease and familiarity in their address, which implied no habits of apprehension or restraint: the circumstance does the highest honour to my brother-in-law, Mr. H. who has the management of them. On arriving at my house, I had a succession of visitors. The old negro nurse brought the grass gang, of twenty or thirty children, from five to ten years old, looking as well and lively as possible. The old people came one by one to have some chat with *Massa* (Master), and among the rest "*Granny** Sarah," who is a curiosity. She was born in Africa, and had a child before she was carried from thence to Antigua. Whilst in Antigua she remembers perfectly well the rejoicing on the *Bacra's* (white men's) being let out of goal, who had killed Governor Park. Now this happened on the death of Queen Anne, in 1713-4; which gives, to Christmas 1791-2, Years 78 Add two years in Antigua, for passage, &c. - - - 2 Suppose her to have had a child at fourteen, and to

have been sold the year after, - - - - - 15

The least probable age of *Granny Sarah* is - - - 95

and she is the heartiest old woman I ever saw. She danced

* Grandmother.

at a negro-ball last Christmas; and I am to be her partner, and dance with her, next Christmas.—She has a garden, or provision-ground, to herself, in which, with a great-grand child, about six years old, she works some hours every day, and is thereby rich. She hath been exempted from all labour, except on her own account, for many years.

The villa at Calliaqua is an excellent house for the climate: it hath ten large bed-chambers, and it accommodated all our party from the ship, with great ease.

Thursday, December 8. This morning I rode over the estate, which seems in the most flourishing condition: the negroes seem under a most mild discipline, and are a very cheerful people. This day again I had repeated visits from my black friends: Granny Sarah was with me at least half a dozen times, telling me, “*Me see you, Massa; now me go die!*”* (I behold you, my Master; now let me die!)

“ Friday, December 9. We mounted our horses at one o’clock to ride to Kingston, where a negro boy had carried our cloaths to dress: the distance is about three miles of very hilly road. I particularly noticed every negro whom I met or overtook on the road: of these I counted eleven, who were dressed as field negroes, with only trowsers on; and adverting to the evidence on the Slave Trade, I particularly remarked that not one of the eleven had a single mark or scar of the whip. We met or overtook a great many other negroes, but

* This is a stroke of nature. The sight of her master was a blessing to old Sarah, beyond all expectation; and not having any thing further to hope for in life, she desires to be released from the burthen of existence. A similar circumstance occurred to myself in Jamaica; but human nature is the same in all countries and ages.—“ And Joseph made ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel his father, to Goshen; and presented himself unto him; and he fell on his neck, and wept on his neck a good while.—And Israel said unto Joseph, *Now let me die, since I have seen thy face.*” &c. Genesis, chap. xlv. v. 29. 30.

they were dressed. Passing through Mr. Greatheed's large estate, I observed in the gang one well-looking negro woman, who had two or three wheals on her shoulders, which seemed the effect of an old punishment.*

A free mulatto woman, named Burton, came this day to complain before Mr. H. of her negro slave, a lad of about seventeen. The boy was confronted, and seemed in truth a bad subject, having absented himself the three last days. The only threat the woman used to her slave, was that she would sell him. Mr. H. advised her to do it; and it ended in ordering the boy *to look out himself for a master, who would purchase him.*

Kingston is a small and scattered, but very neat and well-built town. We dressed ourselves there, and proceeded at three to the government house, about a mile up the country. It is a good house, hired from the Alexander estate. The governor gave me a most polite reception. Riding home, I had the company and conversation of Mr. L. speaker of the assembly, who told me that a new slave act was prepared, and under consideration of the legislature, which he himself had drawn up; and, above all, had studied to frame such clauses and provisions as might ensure the execution and full effect of the law in favour of the negroes.—*Nous verrons.*—We had likewise some talk on the subject of building a church at Kingston; he said, if moved in the assnibly he had not a doubt of unanimity. I promised, in addition to my quota of tax for such purpose, to subscribe £.200 towards ornamental architecture or additional expense, which the conservators of the

* In the West Indies the punishment of whipping is commonly inflicted, not on the *backs* of the negroes, (as practised in the discipline of the British soldiers) but more humanely, and with much less danger, on *partes posteriores*. It is therefore no proof that the negroes whom Sir William Young inspected had escaped flagellation, because their shoulders bore no impression of the whip. This acknowledgement I owe to truth and candour.

public purse might not think themselves warranted to admit in their plan and estimate; he promised to set the business on foot.

Saturday, December 10.—This day (as usual) a half-holiday from twelve o'clock, for the negroes.

Friday, December 16.—Three Guinea ships being in the harbour, full of slaves from Africa, I testified a wish to visit the ships previous to the sale. I would have visited them privately and unexpectedly, but it was not practicable. Every thing was prepared for our visit, as the least observing eye might have discovered: In particular I was disgusted with a general jumping or dancing of the negroes on the deck, which some, and perhaps many of them, did voluntarily, but some under force or control; for I saw a sailor, more than once, catch those rudely by the arm who had ceased dancing, and by gesture menace them to repeat their motion, to clap their hands, and shout their song of *Yah! Yah!* which I understood to mean "Friends."—Independent of this, and when I insisted on the dance being stopped, I must say that the people, with exception to one single woman (perhaps ill) seemed under no apprehensions, and were even cheerful for the most part, and all anxious to go ashore, being fully apprised of what would be their situation and employment, when landed, by some of their countrymen, who were permitted to visit them from the plantations for that purpose.

Never were there ships or cargoes better suited for the ground of general observation; for the ships came from distant districts, and with people of different nations on board: The *Pilgrim* of Bristol, with 370 Eboes from Bonny. The *Eolus* of Liverpool, with 300 Windward negroes from Bassa. The *Anne* of Liverpool, with 210 Gold Coast negroes from Whydah.

The *Pilgrim* (Taylor, commander) was in the best possible order; she was six feet in height between decks, without

shelves or double tier in the men's apartments, and as clean as a Dutch cabinet. We visited every part of the ship; in the hospital there was not one sick, and the slaves mustered on the deck, were to all appearance, and uniformly, not only with clean skins, but with their eyes bright, and every mark of health. This Captain Taylor must be among the best sort of men in such an employment; having in three voyages, and with full cargoes, lost on the whole but eight slaves, and not one seaman. In general, I should give a favourable account too of the *Eolus*, but the *Pilgrim* had not a scent that would offend, and was indeed sweeter than I should have supposed possible, in a crowd of any people of the same number, in any climate. One circumstance in all the three was particularly striking, in relation to the evidence on the Slave Trade: A full half of either cargo consisted of children (and generally as fine children as I ever saw) from six to fourteen years of age; and, on inquiry, I found but very few indeed of these were connected with the grown people on board. I could not but suppose, then, that these little folks were stolen from their parents, and perhaps (in some instances) sold by their parents.* I again remark, that these slaves were from Bonny and from Bassa.

The *Anne* was from the Gold Coast, a small vessel, scarcely clean, disagreeably offensive in smell, with only three feet six inches between the main decks, yet apparently with no sick on board. These Gold Coast negroes were in themselves a

* Nothing is more common in all parts of Africa, than the circumstance of parents of free condition selling their children in times of scarcity, which frequently happen, for a supply of food. Mr. Park has recorded many instances of it among the Mandingoes, (vide his *Travels*, p. 248, and again, p. 295.) "Perhaps by a philosophic and reflecting mind (observes Mr. Park) death itself would scarcely be considered as a greater calamity than slavery: but the poor negro, when fainting with hunger, exclaims, like Esau of old, *Behold I am at the point to die, and what profit shall this birthright do to me?* These are dreadful evils; ordained, without doubt, for wise and good purposes, but, concerning the causes of them, human wisdom is doomed to silence."

worse looking people, but they bore too a sickly complexion and heaviness of mien and mind which the others did not; and it was remarkable in the contrast of the cargoes, that among the last there was not even a common proportion of children or young people: I should suppose not above 20 in the 210.

Mr. B. of the custom-house, told me that at St. Vincent's more certificates for bounties were given than at all the other islands, and that the reason was, because it was situated next to Barbadoes, the most windward of the islands, and the Guinea ships arriving thus far in health, the masters, to avail themselves of the parliamentary bounty, took up their certificates before proceeding on to Jamaica or elsewhere, inasmuch as every day, at the close of a long voyage, might be marked by disease or death, and thus eventually preclude them from the benefit of the law. This should be rectified.

Mr. B. allowed, in conversation with me, that the regulations of tonnage proportioned to numbers, on which such outcry had been raised, had ultimately proved advantageous to the trader, as well as to the poor slave. The preservation of the slaves had well and fully repaid for the diminution in freight.

Saturday, December 17. At ten this morning all my negroes were mustered at the works, and had ten barrels of herrings distributed among them: afterwards, such of the women as had reared children, came to the villa, and each received, as a present, five yards of fine cotton, at 2s. 6d. per yard, of the gayest pattern, to make a petticoat.

Sunday, 18. Mr. H. read prayers to a congregation of my negroes.

Tuesday, 20. Went to Kingston to attend the sale of the Eboe, Windward, and Gold Coast slaves, in all 880. The slaves were seated on the floor in two large galleries,† divided into lots of ten each. Those purchasers who, by

previous application, had gained a title of pre-emption, (for there was a demand for three times the number imported), drew for the lots in succession, until each had his number agreed for. In lotting the slaves, some broken numbers occurred, and a little lot of four (two girls and two boys) of about twelve years old, were purchased for me. The slaves did not seem under any apprehension, nor did they express any uneasiness, with exception to the Gold Coast negroes, who gave many a look of sullen displeasure. Returning home in the evening, I found my four little folks in old Mrs. H——'s room, where they eat a hearty supper, had some of their country folks got round them, and went to sleep as much at their ease as if born in the country. These children were unconnected with any on board the ship. The girls were remarkably straight, and with finer features than negroes ordinarily have. They had each a bead necklace, and small cotton petticoat of their country make, and must I think have been kidnapped or stolen from their parents. I cannot think that any parents would have sold such children.

Friday, 23. This morning I passed an hour or more, observing the process of sugar making in the boiling house. Of the best cane juice, a gallon of liquor gives one lb. of sugar, of the middling-rich, 20 gallons give 16 lbs. of the watery canes, 24 gallons give 16 lbs.

This afternoon Anselm, chief of the Charaibes in the quarter of Morne-Young; and Brunau, chief of Grand Sable; at the head of about twenty, came into the parlour after dinner, and laid a *don d'amitié* at my feet of Charaibe baskets, and of fowls and pine apples. We treated them with wine, and afterwards about a dozen of their ladies were introduced, who preferred rum. I had much courteous conversation with Anselm, accepted a basket, and a couple of pines, and bought some baskets of the other Charaibes. They were all invited to sleep on the estate, and a keg

of rum was ordered in return for Anselm's present, and for Brunau's, &c.

La Lime, one of the chiefs who had signed the treaty in 1773, and a dozen others, had before visited me at different times, but this was a formal address of ceremony, and all in their best attire, that is, the men, and perhaps the women too, for though they had no cloaths, saving a petticoat resembling two children's pocket handkerchiefs sewed at the corners, and hanging one before and one behind, yet they had their faces painted red, pins through their under lips, and bracelets; and about their ancles strings of leather and beads.

December 25. About ten in the forenoon the negroes of my estate, both men and women, exceedingly well dressed, came to wish us a merry Christmas: soon after came two negro fiddlers and a tamborine, when we had an hour's dancing, and carpenter Jack, with Phillis, danced an excellent minuet, and then four of them began a dance not unlike a Scotch reel. After distributing among them different Christmas boxes, to the number of about fifty, we attended prayers in a large room; myself read select parts of the service, and Mr. H—— closed our church attendance with a chapter from our Saviour's sermon on the mount, and a dialogue of practical christianity on the heads of resignation towards God, and peace towards men. This day, and almost every day, I had many Charaibe visitors tendering presents. I laid down a rule to receive no presents but from the chiefs, for the person presenting expects double the value in return, and the Charaibes are too numerous for a general dealing on such terms, either with views to privacy or economy. I should not omit that yesterday morning the chiefs, Anselm and Brunau, who had visited me the evening before, came to see me, and politely having observed that they would not intermingle, in their first visit of congratulation, on my coming to St. Vincent's, any matter of another nature, proceeded to demand *quelles nouvelles de la France*, and then

quelles nouvelles de l'Angleterre; and thus proceeded gradually to open the tendency of the question, as relating to the designs of government touching themselves. It seems that some persons of this colony, travelling into their country, and looking over the delightful plains of Grand Sable from Morne-Young, had exclaimed, "*what a pity this country yet belongs to the savage Charaibes!*" and this kind of language repeated among them, had awakened jealousies and apprehensions, and some French discontented fugitives from Martinico, and elsewhere, had (as had been heard from the Charaibes at Kingston) given a rumour, that I was come out with some project for dispossessing them by the English government. To remove these jealousies, I told them, "That private a man as I was, and come merely to look at my estate, and settle my private affairs, I would venture, on personal knowledge of the minister, and character of our common king, and unalterable principles of our government, to assure them, that whilst they continued their allegiance, and adhered to the terms of the treaty of 1773, no one dare touch their lands, and that Grand Sable was as safe to them as was Calliaqua to me: it was treason to suppose that the king would not keep his word, according to the conditions of that treaty; and if any subjects ventured to trespass on them, they would, on proper representations, be punished. For myself, I assumed a mien of anger, that they should forget their national principle in exception of me. If friendships and enmities descended from father to son, they must know me for their steadiest friend, and incapable of any injustice towards them." They seemed very much pleased with this sort of language, and assured me of their strongest regard and confidence, and would hear no more lies or tales to the prejudice of myself, or of the designs of government. They invited me to come and taste their hospitality, and I promised to do so, and we parted as I could wish—the best friends in the world.

December 26. This was a day of Christmas gambols. In the morning we rode out, and in the town of Calliaqua

saw many negroes attending high mass at the popish chapel. The town was like a very gay fair, with booths, furnished with every thing good to eat and fine to wear. The negroes (with a very few exceptions) were all dressed in pattern cottons and muslins, and the young girls with petticoat on petticoat; and all had handkerchiefs, put on with fancy and taste, about their heads. Returning to the villa, we were greeted by a party which frightened the boys. It was the *Moco Jumbo* and his suite.* The *Jumbo* was on stilts, with a head, mounted on the actor's head, which was concealed: the music was from two baskets, like strawberry baskets, with little bells within, shook in time. The swordsman danced with an air of menace, the musician was comical, and Jumbo assumed the "antic terrible," and was very active on his stilts. We had a large company to dinner; and in the evening I opened the ball in the great court, with a minuet, with black Phillis, Granny Sarah being indisposed: our music consisted of two excellent fiddles *Johnny* and *Fisher*, from my Pembroke estate, and *Grandison*, tamborin of the villa; there stood up about eighteen couple; the men negroes were dressed in the highest beauism, with muslin frills, high capes, and white hats; and one beau had a large fan. The negro girls were all dressed gay and fine, with handkerchiefs folded tastefully about their heads, and gold ear-rings and necklaces: the girls were nearly all field negroes; there are but four female slaves as domestics in the villa. In England, no idea of "jolly Christmas" can be imagined, in comparison with the three days of Christmas in St. Vincent's. In every place is seen a gaiety of colours and dress, and a corresponding gaiety of mind and spirits; fun and finery are general. This moment a new party of musicians are arrived with an African *Baluso*, an instrument composed of pieces of hard wood of different diameters, laid on a row over a sort of box: they beat on one or the other so as to strike out a good musical tune. They played two or

* Without doubt the *Mumbo Jumbo* of the Mandingoes. Vide Park's Travels, c. iii. p. 39.

three African tunes; and about a dozen girls, hearing the sound, came from the huts to the great court, and began a curious and most lascivious dance, with much grace as well as action; of the last, plenty in truth.

Sunday, January 1, 1792. Rode over to my Pembroke estate in the valley of Buccament, about six miles distant, to the leeward of Kingston. The road is over the most rugged and towering hills, with occasional precipices of rock of a reddish dark hue, and for the rest covered with bushes and some fine trees. In the vales, between the ridges, and on every practicable ascent, are cultivated grounds, and the whole is a mixture of the rich and the romantic. The road winds much, to avoid the deep ravines and gullies. The flight of a bird cannot be more than three miles from Kingston to Buccament. We entered the valley of Buccament by a ravine, called Keilan's land, belonging to me.

The vale of Buccament brings to mind the happy and secluded valley of Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia. The valley, containing about 3,000 acres, is hemmed on each side by towering hills, whose steep ascents have in parts peeled off or split in the storm, and now are left precipices of bare rock, appearing between streaks of the highest verdure, from which occasionally shoots the *mountain cabbage-tree*.* In the centre of the valley stands an insulated mountain, whose height, through an interstice in the rugged boundary of the vale, looks down on the garrison of Berkshire hill, and Berkshire hill is 627 feet above the sea. The hills or rocks that shut in the valley, again command the hill in the centre. Down the vale runs a fine and rapid river, abounding with the finest mullet and other fish; its bed is obstructed with fragments of rocks from the skirting mountains. Its murmurs fill the vale. It winds round the centre hill, and then pours straight into the

* Called also the *Palmeto-Royal*. See it described at large, vol. i. p. 16.

sea. The valley, as it coasts the sea, is about one mile over. It stretches inland about five miles; its greatest breadth, half-way from the sea, is two miles. From the mount, in the centre, it forms a most luxuriant picture of cultivation, contrasted with romantic views, and seems wholly secluded from all the world. My Pembroke estate takes in the hill in the centre, and thence runs along the river side, comprehending all the valley on one side, to within a quarter of a mile of the sea.

A negro gave signal of my approach to the house, and all the negroes came forth to greet me, and with a welcome as warm as that at Calliaqua. They caught hold of my bridle; my feet, and my coat; every one anxious for a share in leading me up to the house; and indeed they attempted to take me off my horse and carry me, but I begged them to desist.

Friday, January 6. I visited Berkshire hill, and went over the fortifications. The hill itself is a rock, and, from its precipices, is scarcely assailable; where it is so, parts have been cut away, and, take art and nature together, the place may be deemed impregnable. The point above hath been flatted off, so as to admit room on its surface for most commodious barracks for a complete regiment, stores, reservoirs, &c. all bomb-proof. In my different excursions, I continued to inspect the persons of the negroes, and I can assert, that not one in fifty of those I have seen has been marked with the whip, with exception to the gang employed at the public works on Berkshire hill. This gang may be supposed to consist for the most part of reprobate and bad negroes, who have been sold from estates for riddance of their practices and examples. They chiefly belong, as an entire gang, to the overseer of the works, who may be supposed to pick them up cheap, being bad characters, though competent to their business, under the control of the military. The inhabitants, not willing to send their able men to the public works, for fear of evil communication, commute their quota of labourers, by paying the overseer a certain sum to find others in their room.

Friday, January 13, 1792. The Charaibe chief of all, *Chatoyer*, with his brother *du Vallee*, and six of their sons, came to pay me a visit, and brought their presents; a stool of Charaibe workmanship, and a very large cock turkey of the wild breed, which with a hen, I mean for England. *Chatoyer* and *du Vallee* were well dressed; as a mark of respect, they came without arms. We had much conversation with them, and I gave in return a silver mounted hanger to *Chatoyer*, and a powder horn to *du Vallee*. The latter is possessed of nine negro slaves, and has a cotton plantation. He is the most enlightened of the Charaibes, and may be termed the founder of civilization among them. *Chatoyer* and his sons dined at the villa, and drank each a bottle of Claret. In the evening they departed in high glee, with many expressions of friendship.

January 17. I visited the king's botanic garden; Dr. *Anderson* went round the garden with me. It consists of about thirty acres, of which sixteen are in high garden cultivation. The variety, beauty, growth, and health of the plants, from all quarters of the globe, is most striking. It is a scene for a painter as well as a botanist. The quickness of vegetation is astonishing: some English oak of three years growth are above seven feet high. The Indian teak wood, full eighteen feet high, and six inches diameter, of only four years growth. This being a remarkable hard and durable wood, leads me to note the general remark of Dr. *Anderson*, "that in this country, "where vegetation never stops or is checked, the hardest "woods are of growth as quick as the most pulposus or soft "texture." Dr. *Anderson* is multiplying to a great extent all the useful trees; the Chinese tallow tree, the gum Arabic, the Peruvian bark, the balsam of Capiri, the cinnamon, &c. &c. *N. B.* I name them from their produce.

January 23. Never passing a slave without observing his back, either in the field or on the road, or wenches washing in the rivers, I have seen not one back marked, besides that of the woman observed before on Mr. Greatheed's estate (in whom I may be mistaken as to the cause) and one new negro

unsold at Kingston, who found means to explain to me that he was fufummed (flogged) by the surgeon of the ship; and he seemed to have had two or three strokes with a cat. I note it in the language of one accustomed to attend military punishments.—At my estate, and I believe on most others, confinement is the usual punishment. Three have been punished at Calliaqua, since my arrival; Sampson has received ten lashes, and two men were put into the stocks, of whom Indian Will was one, for getting drunk and cutting a negro lad's head open in his passion; he was released the next morning. The other was a watchman at the mill, from which the sails had been stolen; he was confined for two nights in terrorem, and then, no discovery being made of the theft, he was released.

January 26. Sailed from Nanton's harbour in the Maria schooner of 28 tons, took our departure at ten in the forenoon, coasted to leeward, and came off St. Lucia in the evening.

Friday, 27. Off Dominica in the morning, becalmed. In the evening a breeze sprung up; and,

Saturday, 28. Came at day-break off Bassaterre, in Guadeloupe; hailed a fishing boat and bought some fish; the people said all was quiet; *tout va bien a la Guadeloupe*.

Saw a very large spermaceti whale spouting and playing close a-head in the channel between Guadeloupe and Antigua. Came to an anchor at 5 P. M. in *Old Road bay*, Antigua. Walked up an excellent level coach road half a mile, to the Old-road plantation house. A mulatto boy getting before, gave notice of *Massa* being on the way. Every hoe was now thrown down, and a general huzza followed; and my good creoles, man, woman, and child, ran to meet me with such ecstasy of welcome, embracing my knees, catching my hands, cloaths, &c. &c. that I thought I should never have reached the house. At length, in joyous procession, with handkerchiefs for flags, I was conveyed to the old mansion of my

ancestors, and gave my good people a treat of rum, and all was dance and song.

Sunday, 29. Inquiring into the condition of the estate and situation of the negroes, I found the latter generally dissatisfied with their manager, Mr. R——. Their complaints were directed chiefly to his curtailing the allowance of the old people, and such others as were incapable of labour; and his frequency and severity of punishments. The first complaint I removed instantly, by ordering the full allowance of industrious youth to meritorious age. For the second (on examining into the grounds of allegation, and finding them just) I immediately discharged Mr. R. and appointed Mr. H——, who had been two years on the estate, and much liked by the negroes to be their manager. Their satisfaction on both accounts seemed complete and general.

Monday, 30. Went to St. John's, a large, and in many parts a well built town, and the church an excellent building, as is likewise the town or court house; but the town itself has the appearance of ruined trade and deserted habitancy. The country for twelve miles, from the Old-road plantation to St. John's, is open, with very few trees or even shrubs, but beautiful in its swells of ground, scarcely to be called hills, spotted with buildings, and varied with inlets of the sea opening in different points of view; high but infructuous cultivation cover every acre. The roads excellent, and every thing speaking the civilization, art, and toil of man; but nature answers not. Under the drought all fails; heat, with little or no moisture, generates nothing. Partial rains have this year, as often before, given hopes to the planter for his canes, and to the negro for his provisions; but the season has again failed, and their hopes are blasted. The whole is a picture of disappointment, in land, beast, and man. The negro houses are excellent, and many of them of stone; but no in-doors can give the face of comfort and contentment, if all is wanting beyond the threshold. The negroes having little or no provisions from their grounds, are fed by allowance from the planters, many themselves in

distress, which scants that allowance. On estates in good condition, it is twelve quarts of corn, with two or three pounds of salt provision *per* week.

Thursday, February 2. Being a day which I had allotted for a holiday to the negroes, we went early to the valley of the Old-road. In the morning I distributed ten barrels of herrings amongst the negroes, and in the evening we had a very smart well-dressed negro ball in the hall of my old mansion. Mr. L—— and myself both impartially allowed the negroes, young men and girls, to dance better in step, in grace, and correctness of figure, than our fashionable, or indeed any couples at any ball in England; taking that ball generally, there is no one negro dances ill, I danced a country dance with old Hannah, and a minuet with long Nanny. Not a complaint remains at the Old-road.

Friday, February 3. Returning from Old-road to Dr. Fairbairn's, I there saw Mr. Hoffman the Moravian missionary, *whose blameless life still answers to his song*. The Moravian missionaries are of the highest character for moral example, as well as gentle manners; and they preach the doctrines of *peace and good will* to all men, and to all governments. They assimilate in simplicity best with the minds of the negroes, and in their assiduity and goodness, have, I fear, but few equals amongst the regular clergy in the West Indies. It was with difficulty I prevailed on the good, mild, and disinterested Mr. Hoffman, to receive annually for his domestic use a small barrel of sugar, and a quarter cask of rum, as a token of my regard for his attention to my negroes on the Old-road estate.

Sunday, February 5. In the evening embarked for Martinique.

Monday, 6. Becalmed off Guadaloupe.

Tuesday, 7. At seven in the evening came into St. Pierre's bay, and passing under the stern of an 18 gun sloop of war, she

hailed us to come on board. I went on board with the captain of our schooner. The French officer commanding the sloop, on my stating that our vessel was not commercial, but merely having on board Englishmen, passengers, told me that the schooner must immediately come to an anchor under his stern, but that myself and other gentlemen might go on shore. Returning to the schooner, a serjeant of the national guards followed us in a shallop, and said he was come by orders to conduct us on shore; we went with him. On landing, he told us we must proceed to the *hotel de l'intendant*, Monsieur le Chevalier de Menerad. He marched us above a mile to the hotel, and passing within the centinel at entrance of the court, asked for the governor, who was out, and only a black boy in the house, who knew not where the governor was to be found. The national serjeant talked in a high tone of brutal command, and said we must stay all night in the open air, or until the governor was found. I used every kind of language, but all in vain. I was afterwards told that I had omitted the essential argument with these liberty-corps, to wit, '*a johannes*.' About ten o'clock a Monsieur *De la Cour*, lieutenant of police, arrived, apparently on other business; I told him my name and situation. He behaved most politely, and told the serjeant he should take us to the *hotel des Americains*, the best tavern in St. Pierre, giving himself security for our forthcoming next morning. Whilst the receipt for our bodies was writing, the governor, Chevalier de Menerad, arrived: on my name being mentioned, he behaved most politely, asked my whole party to supper, and offered me a bed. Having complained of the serjeant's conduct, he immediately told him to leave the room, and made a general apology, giving me plainly to understand that there was scarcely the appearance of law, government, or any authority at Martinique.

The national regiments had arrived a year before. The inhabitants were of a different party. The old corps on duty there of an uncertain or undecided character, and the constitution of the mother country being unsettled, and no persons in

Martinique knowing who were finally to be uppermost, all were afraid to assume a responsibility.

I thanked the governor for his polite invitation, but declined accepting what the state of his house, and having no domestics, proved to be a mere invitation of compliment. His wife and family were at Guadaloupe.

Monsieur De la Cour conducted us, at near eleven at night, to the American hotel, where, finding an excellent house and a truly Parisian cook, we laughed over our difficulties.

Monsieur De la Cour and Monsieur Penan, our banker, next morning confirmed the state of government in Martinique, as before mentioned: all was a calm, but it was such a calm as generally precedes a hurricane. With respect to the slaves, they are perfectly quiet. For the free mulattoes and *gens de couleur* (who are twice as numerous as the white inhabitants), they too are waiting the result of ascendant parties in old France. For the whites, they are generally, as far as I can find, friends to the old government, and they declare themselves most openly; hence the new acts of the national assembly are yet unexecuted. The church remains on its ancient footing, and the convents are filled with the same people, Capuchins and Ursulines, but the Capuchins appear not in the open streets.

In this state of political diffidence, commerce has lost its activity, and credit is gone; yet money seems to be plenty; but there is little or no trade in this great and once commercial town. Instead of fifty or more large sugar ships, which should at this season be seen in the bay, there are only nine; and even these seem in general to be small. American vessels (schooners and sloops) are numerous; perhaps there may be forty.

Wednesday, February 8. We amused ourselves in walking about the town and purchasing presents for our friends; *bijou-*

terie of Madame Gentier, *embroiderie* of Madame Nodau, and *liqueurs* of Grandmaison.

The town of St. Pierre extends along on the beach. It is above two miles in length, and in breadth about half a mile. The buildings are of stone, and handsome. The shops are many of them well decorated. The jeweller and silversmith's shop (Goutier's) is as brilliant as any in London or Paris. Trade being nearly extinguished in the harbour, the embers of what it has been glimmer in the shops.

Thursday, February 9. In the evening we embarked for St. Vincent's.

Friday, February 10. Early this morning were in sight of St. Vincent's, off the Sugar Loaves of St. Lucie, and there close in with the land. A fine breeze springing up, we run over the channel of seven leagues in three hours, and then coasted down to windward of St. Vincent's, a beautiful and rich country, mostly in possession of the Charaibes. At four in the afternoon we anchored in Young's Bay, landed, and once more found ourselves in the comfortable mansion of Calliaqua. My voyage to Antigua has put me in full possession of the question concerning the best mode of feeding negroes. I am speaking of the difference in their situation in regard to plenty and comfort, when fed by allowance from the master, as in Antigua; or when supported by provision grounds of their own, as in St. Vincent's. In the first case, oppression may, and certainly in some instances and in different degrees doth, actually exist, either as to quantity or quality of food; besides the circumstance of food for himself, the negro suffers too in his poultry and little stock, which are his wealth. The maintenance of his pigs, turkies, or chickens, must often subtract from his own dinner, and that perhaps a scanty one, or he cannot keep stock at all; and a negro without stock, and means to purchase tobacco and other little conveniencies, and some finery too for his wife, is miserable.

In the second case, of the negro feeding himself with his own provisions, assisted only with salt provisions from his master (three pounds of salt fish, or an adequate quantity of herrings, per week, as in St. Vincent's), the situation of the negro is in proportion to his industry; but generally speaking it affords him a plenty that amounts to comparative wealth, viewing any peasantry in Europe. On my estate at Calliaqua, forty-six acres of the richest ground are set apart for the negro gardens, where they work voluntarily in the two hours they have every noon to themselves, on the half holiday in the week, and Sundays; and their returns are such that in my negro village, containing eighty-five huts, there is scarcely one but has a goat and kids, two or three pigs, and some poultry running about it. All this stock is plentifully fed from the negro's garden, and how plentifully the garden supplies him will appear from the following fact. From the late Guinea sales, I have purchased altogether twenty boys and girls, from ten to thirteen years old. It is the practice, on bringing them to the estate, to distribute them in the huts of Creole negroes, under their direction and care, who are to feed them, train them to work, and teach them their new language. For this care of feeding and bringing up the young African, the Creole negro receives no allowance of provisions whatever. He receives only a knife, a calabash to eat from, and an iron boiling pot for each. On first view of this it looks like oppression, and putting the burthen of supporting another on the negro who receives him; but the reverse is the fact. When the new negroes arrived on the estate, I thought the manager would have been torn to pieces by the number and earnestness of the applicants to have an inmate from among them. The competition was violent, and troublesome in the extreme. The fact is, that every negro in his garden, and at his leisure hours, earning much more than what is necessary to feed him, these young inmates are the wealth of the negro who entertains them, and for whom they work; their work finding plenty for the little household, and a surplus for sale at market, and for feeding his stock. This fact was in proof to me from the solicitations of the Creole negroes in general (and who had large

families of their own), to take another inmate, on conditions of feeding him, and with a right to the benefit of his work.* As soon as the young negro has passed his apprenticeship, and is fit for work in the field, he has a hut of his own, and works a garden on his own account. Of the salt provisions given out to the negroes, the finest sort are the mackarel salted from America, and the negroes are remarkably fond of them. My brother H—— (who is a manager at once properly strict, and most kind, and who is both feared and beloved by all the negroes), indulges them by studying to give a variety in their provisions; pork, beef, and fish of different sorts. A negro prefers pork to beef; one pound of pork will go as far as two pounds of beef in his mess-pot. This little attention of Mr. H—— to the negroes' wishes, shews how much of their comfort must even depend on the master's regard to them.

Wednesday, February 22. The 66th regiment reviewed by general Cuyler. The men well-looking, the manual in proper time and exact, the firing close, and the level good. The review in a word shewed this regiment to be well disciplined, and nothing hurt by a residence of near seven years in the West Indies.

Monday, March 5. Embarked in the Fairy sloop of war for Tobago. Got under way at twelve.

Tuesday, March 6. At four P. M. Tobago in sight, our course close to the wind, making for the body of the island.

Wednesday, March 7. Close in with the land, and most of the day beating to windward with a strong lee current. In the afternoon were off *Man o'war* bay.

Thursday, March 8. The wind E. S. E. and a strong lee current against us the whole night. At day-break, we found

* Compare this with what is said on the same subject, vol. ii. p. 341. It was impossible that two persons, writing in different islands, could agree so very precisely, unless their observations were founded in truth.

our ship nearly where she was the preceding sun-set. In the evening we weathered St. Giles's rocks and little Tobago on the N. E. end of the island. Lay to during the night.

Friday, March 9. At sun-rise, were off Queen's bay, on the leeward coast, whence we ran down, with both wind and current in our favour, and anchored in Rockly-bay about twelve o'clock.

Saturday, March 10. Went to Rise-land, or Sandy Point, in the S. W. part of the island, a country almost flat, but beautifully spotted with mountain cabbages, and various trees. Trinidad, at eighteen miles distance, appearing plain to the eye.

Sunday, March 11. This morning early, I rode five miles across the island from Rise-land to Adventure estate, in Courland bay-division. In traversing the country, and on my return, I was much struck with its beauty, from the Flat at Sandy Point gently breaking into hills, till ultimately at the N. E. end it becomes a scene of mountains and woods. I particularly noticed the great extent of provision grounds, and the fine healthy looks of the negroes in general, arising from the plenty around them. I saw no marks of the whip on their backs, at least not here nor at St. Vincent's. The punishments are either so unfrequent or so little severe, as to leave no traces for any length of time.

Sunday, March 15. Early in the morning set out, and in the afternoon reached the *Louis d'or* estate. Twenty-two miles from Port Louis, from the very point of the Town of Port Louis, the country becomes hilly; and as you farther advance, the hills rise into mountains not broken and rugged as the convulsed country of St. Vincent's, but regular though steep, and on a large scale of regular ascent and descent. The scene of nature is on an extensive scale, and gives the idea of a continent rather than an island. It is not alone its vicinity to the Spanish main that suggests this idea. The appearance of the island fully warrants the assumption, and the contiguity of

South America, only more fully marks its being torn therefrom, and of its being, in old times, the southern point or bold promontory of the vast bay of Mexico.

Friday, March 16. This day I rode over my estate, but previous to any remarks thereon, I must notice the radical words and language of the Indian red Charaibe (Louis.) There are three families of red Charaibes, settled in a corner of my Louis d'or estate, and their history is briefly this.—Louis was five years old when his father and family fled (about fifty years past) from the persecutions of the Africans or black Charaibes of St. Vincent's. The family has since divided into three distinct ones, by increase of numbers. Louis the chief, is a very sensible man, and in his traffic for fish and other articles, has obtained some knowledge of the French language.

The following words I took from sound, and with accuracy; for on reading over the Charaibe words to Louis, he repeated them back in French to me.

* God—naketi, i. e. <i>Grandmere</i> .	Wind—cazabal.	- -	Father—baba.
The Sun—vèhu.	- - - -	Rain—conob.	- - Mother—behee.
Moon—môné.	- - - -	Thunder—warawiarow.	Son—wica.
Earth—hoang.	- - - -	Mountain—weib.	- Daughter—hania
Sea—balané.	- - - -	Tree—wewee.	- Life—nee.
Fire—wat-ho'.	- - - -	Bird—fuss.	- - Death—hela'hal.
Water—tona.	- - - -	Fish—oto'.	- - Devil—qualeva.

I interrogated Louis as to religion: he is now a catholic, but says the Charaibe belief was always in a future state.—Formerly, they used to bury the defunct *sitting*†, with his bow, arrows, &c. “But now,” says Louis, “we bury *au long et droit*,” which is better; for when sitting, the body got *retreci* (this was his expression), and could not easily

* I questioned particularly on the signification of the word *naketi*.

† This is a curious and remarkable illustration of what is related in the appendix to book i. vol. i. p. 123.

“start up and fly to heaven, but being buried *long and strait*, “it can fly up directly when called.” This argument was possibly suggested by the catholic missionaries, to make the poor Charaibes leave the old practice. Louis’s belief in a future state is however ascertained.

But now to remarks on the estate. On the beach at Queen’s-bay, are brick and stone pillars, not unlike the great gate of an English park, whence the eye is directed up an avenue of cocoa-nut trees, and from thence, in the same strait line, through a broad and regular street of negro houses, at a mile from the gate, to the works, which terminates the avenue, and have the appearance of a church built in form of the letter T, with a tower raised on the centre. Over the works rises a precipice, on which stands the mansion-house, nobly commanding the whole vale. A fine river winds from the back mountains, under the point of the great ridge on which the house stands, and then pours in a direct line, nearly by the east of the negro village, into the sea. In its course it supplies a canal for turning the water-mill.

The negroes on this estate are a most quiet and contented people; some asked me for little trifles of money for different purposes, which I gave them, but there was not one complaint, for old Castalio came to me as a kind of deputation from the rest, to tell me that “massa Hamilton was good manager, and good massa.” Indeed the negroes are generally treated as favourite children, by their masters in Tobago.

The necessities of the island have demanded the residence of the planter, and the critical state of French government, and the wild notions and conduct of the French people in the colonies, have brought the old English settlers in Tobago, and their negroes, to a system of reciprocal regard and mutual determination to resist particular wrongs or a general attack. The planters here talk of their negroes as their resort, to be depended on against either a licentious garrison, an arbitrary governor, or the mad democracy of French hucksters.

The negro houses throughout Tobago are much superior to those in St. Vincent's, or even in Antigua. Mr. Franklin, junior, informs me that each of his negro's houses has cost him 23 johannes, or above forty pounds sterling, including the negro's labour. These houses are built of boards, uniform throughout the estate, are about 26 feet long by 14 feet wide, consisting each of two apartments, besides a portico or covered walk with a seat in front, off which a closet at the end is taken from the portico to form a small kitchen or store-room. The roof is of shingles. In St. Vincent's the negro houses are of no fixed dimensions; some are very large and some very small, according to the fancy or ability of the negroes, who are however generally assisted by their masters with posts and main timbers, and occasionally supplied with boards. Thus the village is irregular, some houses boarded, some of them stone and part boards, and most of them wattled or thatched. Within, the houses are as comfortable as those at Tobago, but not so durable; and the portico of the Tobago house is a superior comfort.

Saturday, March 17. I passed the morning in seeing various of my negroes, particularly the women and their Creole children. This last year I have had an increase of thirteen children, of whom only one has died. I ordered, as at St. Vincent's, five yards of fine printed cotton to every woman who had reared a child, and gave ten barrels of pork among the negroes in general. Riding out, I paid a visit of some length to the red Charaibe families, of whom Louis is the head; two of the young women were really handsome. The old Indian dress is lost, and they wore handkerchiefs, cotton petticoats, and jackets like the negroes. The huts were scarcely weather tight, being wattled and thatched, crowded with all their filth and all their wealth. The latter consisting of great variety of nets for fishing, hammocks for sleeping in, and different sorts of provisions, stores, &c. &c. Beasts, stores, and people all in one room.

At two o'clock we set out for Mr. Clarke's, five miles from Louis-d'or, on the road to Port Louis. Mr. Clarke's house is an excellent building, framed in England, and placed on the very pinnacle of the highest mountain in Tobago, with garden and shrubberies, abounding with birds of most splendid plumage. The variety, beauty, and number of the feathered tribes in Tobago, are indeed at once delightful and astonishing. I must observe further, on the country of Tobago, that although it is not a twentieth part cultivated, yet it is all, or for the most part, improveable. Mr. Hamilton, who has passed many successive nights in the woods, and in traversing the country, assures me, there is no where a rock, or scarcely a large stone, to be found, except upon the coasts and beach. Though the season is now dry, I observed in many parts large spots or fields of Guinea grass, which would fatten cattle of the largest breed. As a timber and a victualling country, it seems valuable in an imperial, as well as commercial point of view; a resource to armies and fleets, as well as to the merchant and planter.

Wednesday, March 21. At 6 in the evening I embarked in the Lively schooner for Grenada.

Thursday, 22. At 6 in the evening we anchored in the carenage of St. George's town, Grenada, and immediately landed.

Sunday, 25. In the forenoon we went to church, the governor, speaker of the assembly, officers, &c. attending, with a respectable congregation of people of all colours. In the gallery was an assemblage of girls and boys under a mulatto school-master, who sung psalms very well to the accompaniment of an excellent organ. The clergyman, Mr. Dent, read prayers, and preached, with great devotion. The service was in every respect most creditable to the island. The church is plain, with a handsome steeple, and a clock given by the present governor Matthews.

St. George's is a handsome town, built chiefly of brick, and consists of many good houses. It is divided by a ridge, which, running into the sea, forms on one side the carenage, and on

the other the bay. Thus there is the bay town, where there is a handsome square and market place, and the carenage town, where the chief mercantile houses are situated, the ships lying land-locked, and in deep water close to the wharf. On the ridge, just above the road of communication between the towns, stands the church; and on the promontory or bluff head of the ridge, stands a large old fort, built by the Spaniards when in possession of Grenada. It is built of free-stone, is very substantially, if not scientifically constructed, and contains the entire 45th regiment. The 67th regiment is quartered in the new barracks, and does duty on the new fortifications of Richmond-hill; a very strong situation to the east or north-east of the town.

Tuesday, March 27. *Louis la Granade*, chief of the Gens de couleur, and captain of a militia company, came to the government house. He seems a fine spirited, athletic fellow, and wears a large gold medal about his neck, being a gift from the colony, in reward for his various services and experienced fidelity on all occasions. The mulattoes have presented a most loyal address to the governor, stating their strong attachment to the King and the British constitution, and their abhorrence of all innovation.

Friday, 29. At ten in the morning we sailed from Grenada in the Fanfan schooner, coasted the leeward side of the island from south to north; it seems well peopled, and in general it appears to be a rich sugar country; with less variety of ground indeed than St. Vincent's, and less verdure. Its mountains are but hills in comparison with those of St. Vincent. A waving surface, hills gently rising and falling, characterize Grenada. Deep vallies shaded with abrupt precipices characterize St. Vincent's.

Saturday, March 30. At three in the morning anchored in Kingston-bay, St. Vincent's, and thence rode to the villa. From Grenada to St. Vincent's, our schooner hugged the land of the Grenadines under their leeward side, with very small intervals of channel. The Grenadine isles and detached rocks, are supposed to be about 120 in number. Twelve of these little isles are said to produce cotton.

April 19. Had much conversation this day about the Charaibes.

The windward estates, quite to the Charaibe boundary of Bayaraw, are of the richest land in the island, but the surf on the shore is at all times so heavy, that no European vessel can continue on any part twenty-four hours with safety, and no European boat can come on shore without the danger of being swamped. Hence, until lately, the supposed impracticability of landing stores and taking off sugars, prevented the cultivation of the lands; but since the Charaibes in their canoes, have been found to accomplish what Europeans cannot effect with their boats, these lands have risen to £.60 sterling an acre, and every settler is growing rich. A sloop lays off and on as near as she may to the shore, and in one morning, from day-break to noon, a canoe manned by ten Charaibes, will make forty trips to the sloop, carrying each time a hogshead of sugar, &c. &c. and the expense for the morning amounts to ten dollars, being a dollar for each Charaibe.—The Charaibes thus begin to taste of money, and are already become very industrious at this work. Moreover, they plant tobacco, and want nothing but a market to encourage them to plant more. Chatoyer's brother (Du Vallee) has nine negroes, and plants cotton. Money civilizes in the first instance, as it corrupts in the last; the savage labouring for himself, soon ceases to be a savage; the slave to money becomes a subject to government, and he becomes a useful subject.*

* This must be admitted with some limitation. Before a negro places such a value on money as is here supposed, he must have acquired many of the refinements and artificial necessities of civilized life. He must have found uses for money, which in his savage state, he had no conception of. It is not therefore the possession of money alone; it is the new desires springing up in his mind, from the prospects and examples before him, that have awakened his powers, and called the energies of his mind into action. I have thought it necessary to observe thus much, because the doctrine of my amiable friend, without some qualification, seems to sanctify an assertion which has been maintained by speculative writers, with some plausibility; namely, "that if the negro slaves were allowed "wages for their labour, coercion would become unnecessary." What effect a system of gradual encouragement, by means of wages, operating slowly and progressively, might produce in a long course of time, I will

Mr. B. acting collector of the customs, informed me, that the value of British manufactures exported from St. Vincent to the Spanish and French settlements, was upwards of £.200,000 annually. From the superior advantages of Grenada, with respect to situation, &c. the export trade of that island to the Spanish main, must be much more considerable. That of Jamaica out of comparison greater. These circumstances are to be taken into the general account of the importance of the West India Islands to Great Britain.

April 24. Went on board a Guinea ship, the *Active*, from Sierra Leone. On board this ship is a black boy, called Bunc, about ten years old, the son of an African chief; he is going to England for his education, and has two slaves sent with him by his father, to pay his passage by their sale. Captain Williams has another boy on board, who was sent to England two years ago for the same purpose. This voyage he was to take him back to Annamaboe; but the boy absolutely refused landing again in Africa, and he waits on Captain Williams as a free servant, and is going back to England with him. The slaves were in high health; captain Williams is a superior man in this trade; as a fundamental trait of his character I notice, that last year (1791), on receiving the parliamentary bounty for the good condition in which his people arrived, he gave out of his own pocket £.50 as a gratuity to the surgeon of his ship.

Monday, April 30. This day Dufond, Chatoyer's brother, and next to him in authority, particularly on the Grand Sable side of the country, made me a visit: he had been twice before when I was absent in the other islands, and on his first visit had left his own bow and arrows for me. I gave him in return a pair of handsome brass barrelled pistols. He seems a very polite and sensible man, and speaks good French.

May 8. Embarked on board the *Delafor*d, and at 5 P. M. sailed for England.

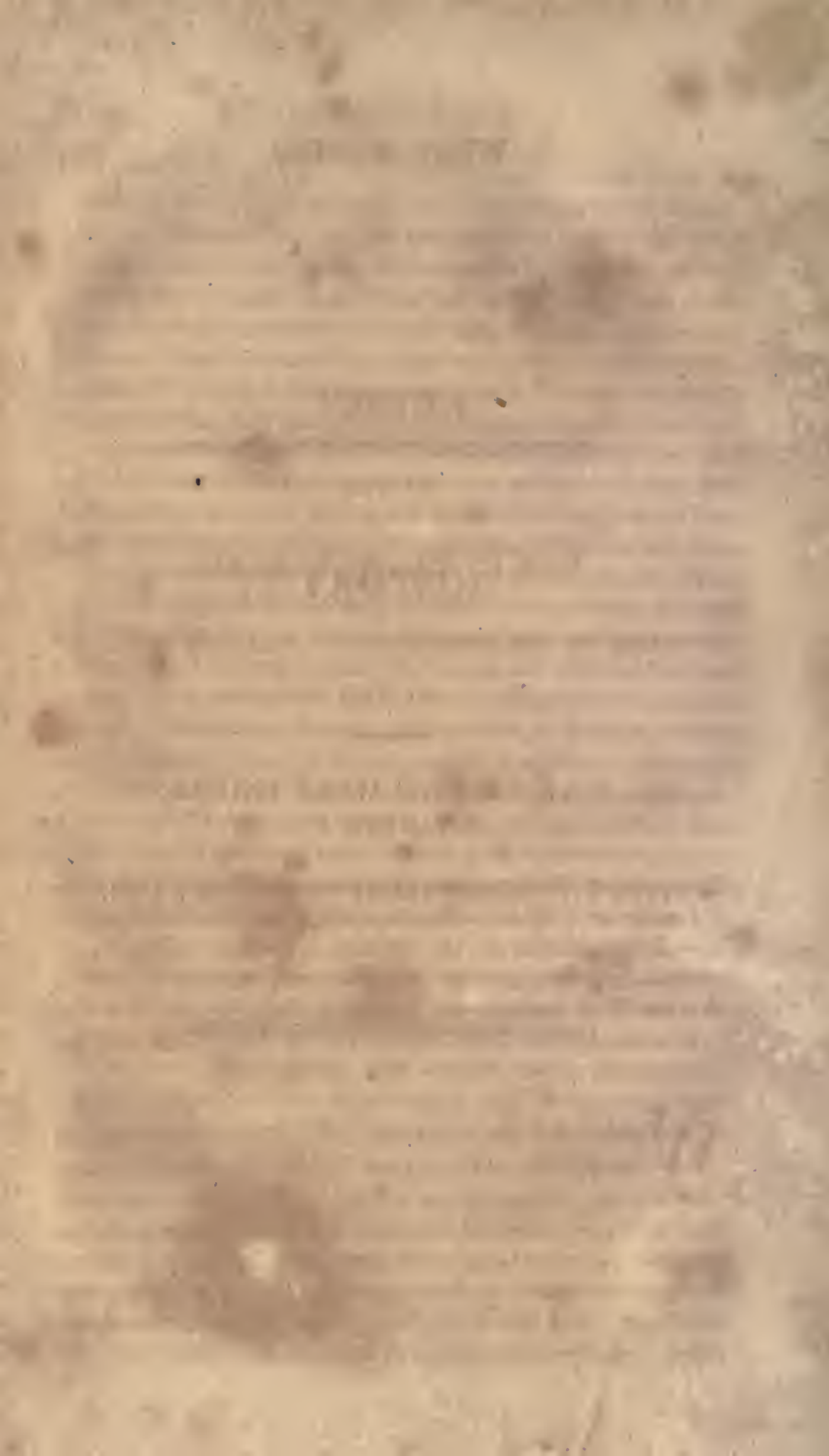
not presume to say; but I am persuaded, that an attempt to introduce such a system among the labouring negroes in general, without great caution and due preparation, would be productive of the greatest of evils.

HISTORY

OF THE

WAR IN THE WEST INDIES,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT IN FEBRUARY 1793.



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CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Observations.—Commencement of the War.—Capture of Tobago.—Fruitless Attempt against Martinico.—Determination of the British Ministry thereon, and consequent Preparations for a large Armament to be sent to the West Indies.—Sir CHARLES GREY appointed to the Command of the Land Forces, and Sir JOHN JERVIS to the Command of the Fleet.—New Arrangement.

WHOEVER has made himself acquainted with the history of the West Indian Islands, cannot fail to have observed that, whenever the nations of Europe are engaged, from whatever cause, in war with each other, those unhappy countries are constantly made the theatre of its operations. Thither the combatants repair, as to the arena, to decide their differences; and the miserable planters, who are never the cause, are always the victims of the contest!

When, at the pacification of 1763, the claims of Great Britain and France to the neutral Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, were adjusted by a division of the spoil, many circumstances concurred to induce a hope, that the contending parties would remain satisfied with their booty, and not hastily involve the world again in devastation and bloodshed. One of the causes of former contests between France and England (the claim to those islands) having been removed, there was certainly reason to suppose, that the remembrance of recent calamities, the pressure of poverty, and the various other distresses which the war had brought on all the belligerent powers, were circumstances highly favourable to a continuance of the peace. The short experience of ten years proved the fallacy of this expectation. The martial spirit of Great Britain sickened for employment; and pretences being wanting for directing it towards her ancient enemies, it was turned, in an evil hour, against her own subjects in North America. Wise men foresaw and predicted, that the restless and intriguing genius of France would not allow that kingdom to continue an indifferent spectator of such a contest. Accordingly, in the year 1778, she rushed into another war with England, without even affecting to have sustained the shadow of provocation; and the consequence of her injustice, and our insanity, was the loss, not only of those of the sugar islands which had been assigned to us in 1763, but of almost all the rest; the dismemberment of the empire, and a combination of dangers from which, at one moment, death seemed our only refuge.

Of the capture of the sugar islands in that war, and their restoration to Great Britain at the peace of 1783, I have sufficiently treated elsewhere. America alone derived advantage from the contest. As the French had engaged in the war without provocation, so they retired from the field, not only without benefit, but with manifest loss. They contracted an enormous debt, to the payment of which their ordinary revenues were inadequate; and perhaps to this circumstance, more than to any other, the ruin of their ancient government must

immediately be attributed. So true is the observation of our great dramatic Poet (and it is equally applicable to nations and to individuals) that

—————Even handed justice

Commends th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice,

To our own lips.

SHAKESPEARE.

To a philosopher, speculating in his closet, it might seem that such an event could not fail to operate both as a terrible example, and a profitable lesson, to the nations of the earth; but above all, to those few envied states who have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain, by a change in their situation. Posterity will either mourn over that page of our history, or doubt its fidelity, which shall record the melancholy truth, that, in the year 1792, the government of Great Britain (too proud to learn wisdom from the misfortunes of others) adopted towards France the same infatuated line of conduct, which, a few years before, the French government, nearly under the same circumstances, had pursued towards Great Britain. Our conduct was similar; may the mercy of Divine Providence avert from us a similar issue!

WAR being thus renewed, (first proclaimed, I admit, on the part of France, but provoked undoubtedly by the rash councils and imperious language of the British administration), the West Indies became, as usual, the scene of military enterprize; and Great Britain had the advantage (if an advantage it might be called) of making the first onset. On the 10th of February 1793, a few days only after notice had been received of the French declaration of war, directions were transmitted to Major General Cuyler, the commander in chief of the British troops in the Windward Islands, and to Sir John Laforey, who commanded in the naval department, to attempt the reduction of Tobago. As most of the proprietors in that island were English, it was supposed that an English armament would be favourably received by the inhabitants: and the event justified

this expectation. The island surrendered, without any great struggle, on the 17th of April.

Of the territory thus re-annexed to the British dominion, I shall give the best account I am able to collect in a subsequent chapter. At present, I am unwilling to interrupt the narrative of military transactions, by disquisitions either on its past history, or its present importance; and shall, therefore, proceed to the next attempt of the British forces in this part of the world, which I am sorry to observe had a less favourable termination.

It was an attack on Martinico; an enterprize of great magnitude; for the labours and ingenuity of man had co-operated with the hand of nature, in rendering that island one of the strongest countries in the world. In 1759, it had successfully resisted a formidable British armament of ten ships of the line, besides frigates and bomb ketches, having on board 5,800 regular troops; and although the island surrendered, three years afterwards, to a much superior force, yet the gallant and vigorous resistance which the garrison was enabled to make on that occasion, for upwards of three weeks, ought surely to have induced great caution and consideration, with regard to future expeditions against a country so amply provided, both by nature and art, with the means of defence.

In the present conjecture, the whole of the British force in the Windward Islands, was known and allowed to be, of itself, vastly inadequate to the object in view; but such representations had been spread throughout the army, concerning the disaffection of the greater part of the inhabitants of all the French islands towards the republican government, recently established on the ruins of their monarchy, as to create a very general belief, that the appearance of a British armament before the capital of Martinico, would alone produce an immediate surrender. General Bruce, on whom the chief command of our troops had devolved in the interim, was indeed assured, by a deputation from the principal planters of the island, that

“a body of 800 regular troops, would be more than sufficient to overcome all possible resistance.”

These representations (as the General himself informed, the king's ministers) induced him, in conjunction with admiral Gardner, to undertake the expedition; and the land forces having been embarked in the ships of war, the armament arrived off Cape Navire on the 11th of June 1793. On the 16th the British troops, in number eleven hundred, made good their landing; and having been joined by a body of about eight hundred French royalists, took possession of a very strong post within five miles of St. Pierre, it being the General's intention to attack the two forts which defended that town. The plan however did not succeed, and I regret, that I am unable to furnish a satisfactory account of the causes of its failure. Whatever information might have been contained in the despatches from the commander in chief to government, all that has been communicated to the public lies in a narrow compass, and I shall repeat the substantial part in the General's own words: “The morning of the 18th (he observes) was the time fixed for the attack, and we were to move forward in two columns, the one consisting of the British troops, the other of the French Royalists; and for this purpose, the troops were put in motion before day-break; but unfortunately, some alarm having taken place amongst the royalists, they began, in a mistake, firing on one another, and their commander being severely wounded on the occasion, his troops were disconcerted, and instantly retired to the post from which they had marched.” “This conduct (continues the General) strongly proved, that no dependance could be placed on the royalists, and that the attack against St. Pierre, must have been carried on solely by the British troops, to which their numbers were not equal. They were therefore ordered to return to their former posts, from whence they re-embarked;” &c.

This is the whole, or nearly the whole, of what the British administration thought proper to furnish for the gratification of the public curiosity, concerning the conduct and failure

of this unfortunate expedition; and indeed it is sufficient to demonstrate, that the strong assurances which had been given, and the sanguine expectations which had been formed, of support and assistance from the greater part of the French inhabitants, consisting in the whole of upwards of 10,000 whites, were not justified by the event. It reflects therefore great honour on the liberal and humane disposition of the British commanders, that they did not suffer the disappointment, which they must have felt on this occasion, to operate to the disadvantage of those of the French planters, by whom such assurances were held forth, and who, though mistaken as to their countrymen, manifested the sincerity of their own professions by their subsequent conduct. "As they would certainly have fallen victims," observes general Bruce, "to the implacable malignity of the republican party, as soon as we quitted the island, it became in a manner incumbent on us, in support of the national character, to use our utmost exertions to bring these unhappy people from the shore; and although the necessity of impressing such vessels as could be found, and the purchasing provisions from the merchant vessels, will incur a great expense, I have nevertheless ventured upon it, trusting for my justification to the generous and humane disposition exhibited by the British nation on similar occasions. We were therefore employed in embarking these people, from the 19th to the 21st;" &c.

Notwithstanding this discouraging account, the British ministers, on receiving intelligence of General Bruce's miscarriage, considered themselves imperiously called upon to vindicate the honour of the English arms, by enterprises of greater magnitude in the same quarter. They resolved to send thither, forthwith, such an armament, as, in addition to the British force already in the West Indies, should be sufficient not only for the conquest of Martinico, but even "to dislodge the enemy from every one of their possessions in that part of the world:" Such was their declaration.

The necessity of despatching to that part of the king's dominions a considerable reinforcement, could not indeed admit

of doubt or delay. The preservation of many of our sugar islands rendered such a measure indispensable; but the question whether it was consistent with prudence and good policy to prosecute offensive war in that quarter, rather than confine our attention solely to the defence of the British territories there, involves in it many great and weighty considerations. A few reflections which have occurred to me on this head will be found towards the conclusion of my narrative.

Such, however, whether wisely or not, was the system approved by the British ministers; and it must I think be admitted that, if a war of conquest in the West Indies was, at all hazards, a proper and justifiable measure, the comprehensive plan, which embraced the whole possessions of the French in the Windward Islands, originated in sound policy: certainly it was wise, either to attempt the conquest of all of them, or to leave all of them unmolested. Every man who is acquainted with the relative situation of the French and British colonies in those islands, the condition of each, and their affinity to each other, will allow that, in this case, there was no medium.

It must likewise be admitted, that the preparations which the ministers caused to be made, in consequence of this determination, corresponded to the magnitude and extent of their views. Orders were issued for the immediate embarkation of fourteen regiments of infantry, consisting of near eleven thousand men; a fleet composed of four first-rate ships of war and nine frigates, besides sloops, bomb ketches, and transports, was appointed to convey them to the scene of action, and act in conjunction with them. And that no possible doubt might arise in the public mind, concerning the judicious application of this great armament to its proper object, the whole was placed under the direction of two of the most distinguished officers which any age or nation has produced; the chief command being assigned to Sir CHARLES GREY, General of the land forces; and the naval department to vice admiral Sir JOHN JERVIS. Neither must it pass unobserved, in justice to the different public offices of this kingdom, that the whole was

ready for its departure in less than three months after the receipt of General Bruce's despatches.

How much it is to be lamented that this great and decisive plan was not persisted in to the last, the circumstances which I shall hereafter record, will mournfully demonstrate. It is with pain I relate, that a few days only before Sir Charles Grey expected to sail, a new arrangement was made, by which no less than 4,600 of the troops that had been placed under his orders, were detached from the rest, and employed on another service; the ministers apologizing to the General, by intimating that it was not expected of him to accomplish all the objects for which the most extensive armament had been judged necessary.

Although it cannot easily be supposed that this unexpected diminution of his army, any more than the apology which was made for it (by which it was evident that the original plan was abandoned by government) could be matter of satisfaction to the commander in chief, yet he silently acquiesced in the measure; and, as the secretary of state afterwards very honourably and handsomely observed in the House of Commons, "did nevertheless complete all the conquests which were in contemplation before any reduction of his force had taken place."

The reader's first impression therefore will naturally be, that, although a less force was actually employed than was allotted for this expedition, the deficiency was abundantly supplied by the spirit and energy of the army and navy, and the wisdom and decision of the commanders; that the objects in view being fully obtained, though with less means than were at first suggested, the original system was in truth carried into full effect; and of course the reduction of the army, justified by subsequent events.

How far this reasoning can be supported, the sequel will shew. I shall proceed in the next chapter with a detail of military transactions in the order they occurred.

CHAPTER II.*

Sir Charles Grey arrives at Barbadoes, and sails for the Attack of Martinico.—Proceedings of the Army and Navy, until the Surrender of that Island.

ON the 26th of November 1793, the armament, reduced as was stated in the latter part of the preceding chapter, sailed from St. Helen's, and on the 6th of January, 1794, the squadron cast anchor in Carlisle Bay, in the island of Barbadoes: It was afterwards reinforced by the *Asia*, of 64 guns, and some additional frigates.

After a month's stay at Barbadoes (an interval which was usefully employed in preparing gun-boats, in training the seamen for land service, and in attendance on the sick) the squadron sailed for the attack of Martinico; having on board, of land forces (including a detachment of negro dragoons) 6,085 effective men.

* It is proper to observe, that most of what is related in this chapter, concerning the proceedings of the army and navy, in the attack and conquest of Martinico, is copied from the public despatches of the respective commanders. The few particulars which I have interwoven in some places, and added in others, are derived partly from the comprehensive and circumstantial account which was published by the Rev. Cooper Willyams; and partly from private communications from officers who were in actual service in this campaign. I have arranged the whole after my own manner, in the view (as I hoped) of giving the detail greater clearness and perspicuity, than can be expected from despatches written commonly in great haste on the spur of the moment.

On Wednesday, the 5th of February, the fleet approached the south-eastern coast of that island, and the General (having previously made the necessary arrangements with Sir John Jervis) divided the army into three detachments, with a view to land them at three separate and distinct quarters. These were Gallion Bay on the northern coast, Case de Navires nearly opposite, on the south, and Trois Rivières towards the south-east. The first detachment was commanded by Major General Dundas, the second by Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, and the third by the General himself, assisted by Lieutenant General Prescott. The measure was well concerted; for by inducing the enemy to divide his force, it enabled the British to effect their landing at each place, with very little loss.

On the evening of the same day, Major General Dundas, with his detachment, escorted by Commodore Thompson and his division, arrived off the bay of Gallion: Capt. Faulkner in the Zebra led, and immediately drove the enemy from a battery on Point a'Chaux. The troops then disembarked without further opposition, about three miles from the town of Trinité, and halted for the night. Early the next morning they began their march, but were somewhat annoyed in their progress by a fire of musketry from the cane-fields, where a body of the enemy lay concealed. The aim of the Major General was to take Morne Le Brun, a strong post, situated on an eminence immediately over the town. This he happily effected, and instantly detaching Lieut. Col. Craddock with the second battalion of grenadiers, and Major Evatt with three companies of light infantry, to attack Trinité Fort, the enemy fled, and our troops took possession of it, with the cannon and stores. Commodore Thompson possessed himself at the same time of the vessels in the harbour, but the town itself was destroyed by the enemy; for Bellegarde, the popular leader of the mulattoes, being obliged to evacuate a fort bearing his own name, maliciously set fire to Trinité as he retired, and the best part of the houses, with a quantity of stores of all kinds, were consumed by the flames.

On the evening of the 7th, Major Gen. Dundas, leaving Major Skirrett and a party of marines to command at Trinité Fort, proceeded with his brigade to Gros Morne, a situation of great importance, commanding the principal pass between the northern and southern parts of the island; but although the fortifications were strong and extensive, the Major Gen. found the place entirely evacuated, the enemy having retired at his approach. Pushing forward again, the Major Gen. on the 9th, took possession of a strong situation called Bruneau, about two leagues north of Fort Bourbon, the enemy retreating as before. From thence, Major Gen. Dundas detached Lieut. Col. Craddock with three companies of grenadiers to seize Fort Matilde, which covered a good landing within two miles of his left, and where the enemy appeared in considerable force; but on Lieut. Col. Craddock's approach, they evacuated the place. Of this post the British troops, being reinforced with a company of grenadiers, held quiet possession that night, and the whole of the ensuing day; but in the night between the 10th and 11th, they were attacked by 800 of the enemy, under the command of Bellegarde, the Mulatto General. Our troops were rather taken by surprise; but recovering themselves, the enemy were totally repulsed; and compelled to take shelter in Fort Bourbon. In this action Capt. M'Ewen of the 38th, and seven privates, were killed, and nineteen wounded.

Col. Sir Charles Gordon, with the brigade under his command, was not able to make good his landing at Case de Navires; but on the morning of the 8th he landed at Case Pilotte; when, finding that the enemy were masters of the great road and the heights above it, he made a circuitous movement through the mountains, and ascended until, by day break of the 9th, he had gained, unmolested by the enemy, the most commanding post in that part of the country: Col. Myers, descending from the heights, took possession of La Chapelle, and a post established by the enemy above it. On his return the column proceeded, through very difficult ground, to the heights of Berne, above Ance La Haye; the enemy keeping a constant fire in the meantime from the batteries of St. Catha-

rine. Sir Charles Gordon had now a position which gave him an easy communication with the transports; when on the 12th, observing that the battery and works at St. Catharine, and the posts which guarded the first ravine, were abandoned by the enemy, he took possession of them, while Col. Myers, with five companies of grenadiers, and the forty-third regiment, crossed four ravines higher up, and seized all the batteries by which they were defended. The enemy now fled on every side, and our troops were soon in possession of the five batteries between Cas de Navires and Fort Royal. They then proceeded and occupied the posts of Gentilly, La Coste, and La Archet, within a league of Fort Bourbon.

In the meanwhile, the commander in chief, with Lieut. Gen. Prescott, and that part of the army which had landed at Trois Rivieres, had marched from thence across a very difficult country, to the river Saleé, and entered the town of the same name, situated on the banks of the river. On the march, Brigadier Gen. Whyte was detached with the second battalion of light-infantry, to force the batteries of Cape Solomon and Point a Burgos, in order to obtain possession of Islet aux Ramieres, or Pigeon Island, an important object, the attainment of which was necessary to enable our ships to get into the harbour of Fort Royal. Those batteries were accordingly stormed, and the Brigadier Gen. being reinforced with a detachment of Royal and Irish artillery, and 200 seamen, sent Col. Symes with the seamen, and two companies of the 15th regiment, to ascend the heights, and take possession of Mount Matharine, which commanded Pigeon Island at the distance of 400 yards. This was happily accomplished on the 9th, and batteries erected on it. These were completed during the night of the 10th, and on Tuesday morning, the 11th, they were opened, and so well pointed, and incessant a fire was kept up, under the direction of Capt. Pratt of the Irish artillery, that in two hours the garrison struck their colours, and surrendered at discretion, with the loss of 15 men killed and 25 wounded.

The Islet aux Ramieres, or Pigeon Island, is situated on the south side of the bay of Fort Royal, about two hundred yards

from the shore. It is in itself a steep and barren rock, inaccessible except in one place only, where the ascent is by a ladder, fixed against a perpendicular wall; and the summit is 90 feet above the level of the sea. There were found on it, 11 forty-two pounders, 6 thirty-two pounders, 14 thirteen-inch mortars, and one howitzer, with an immense quantity of stores and ammunition of all kinds, and a stove for heating shot.

On the capture of this fortress, the squadron immediately took possession of the bay and harbour of Fort Royal; and most of the transports and store-ships got up to Cohee, a harbour at the north-east end of the bay, from whence they had a communication by a chain of posts, with the troops at Bruneau; and the next object of attention was St. Pierre, the capital of the island, in the attack of which, the co-operation of the forces, both by sea and land, was indispensably necessary.

In consequence of an arrangement for this enterprise, Col. Symes, with three light companies, and Major Maitland, with the 50th regiment, embarked on board a detachment of the squadron, which were ordered for the bay of St. Pierre.

On the 14th the commander in chief moved forward with his army to Bruneau, where he left Major Gen. Dundas, and on the evening of the same day the Major General marched from thence to Gros Morne with the 2d battalion of grenadiers, the 33d and 40th light companies, and the 65th regiment. From Gros Morne he detached Col. Campbell through the woods by Bois le Bue, with the two light companies and the 65th regiment, to the attack of Montigne, proceeding himself towards the heights of Capot and Callebasse, from both which the enemy retired: From the latter the Major General had a distant view of Col. Campbell's detachment, and the mortification to see them attacked by a great body of the enemy, strongly posted about half a mile short of Montigne. The Major General immediately pushed forward his advanced guard under the

command of the Hon. Capt. Ramsay, who, by extraordinary exertions, came up with the enemy while engaged with Col. Campbell's detachment, and silenced their fire, but the Colonel himself had unfortunately fallen early in the engagement. Capt. Ramsay being joined by the second battalion of grenadiers, now took possession of Montigne, and the Major General took post on Morne Rouge. The same evening, the Major General observing several bodies of the enemy moving towards his front, and forming under a small redoubt, ordered four companies of grenadiers to advance, and a smart engagement ensued; the enemy was covered by a brisk fire, from two field pieces on Morne Bellevieur. The action continued for about half an hour, when the enemy retreated, and during the night abandoned the fort on Morne Bellevieur, of which our troops immediately took possession.

Our army had now arrived within two leagues of St. Pierre, from whence at day-break, on the 16th, the enemy sent a flag, requiring three days to consider of a capitulation. The Major General returned for answer, that instead of three days he would allow them only three hours; and leaving a company of grenadiers in possession of Bellevieur, he immediately moved on towards St. Pierre. At this juncture, the detachment of the squadron arrived in the bay, and began their operations. Colonel Symes, with the troops and seamen who were to land with him, had, previous to their entering the bay, embarked on board the Zebra and Nautilus sloops, which drawing little water could land them without difficulty. In the evening of the 16th, these vessels approached the north part of the bay, the other men of war standing in to cover them from the fire of the enemy. Capt. Hervey, in the Santa Margarita, perceiving the troops were likely to be much annoyed by two batteries with heated shot, steered close under the guns of the most considerable of them, and effectually silenced it. About four in the morning of the 17th, the troops made good their landing, and immediately advanced towards St. Pierre; but the conflict was at an end, for the enemy seeing the British approach both by sea and by land, evacuated the

town, leaving their colours flying, which were immediately hauled down, and the British colours placed in their room. By ten o'clock the whole of Colonel Symes's detachment had marched into the town, and were soon afterwards joined by General Dundas and his army.

No injury was done, nor outrage offered, to the inhabitants; the women and children sat at their doors to see the soldiers march in, as peaceably and cheerfully as the inhabitants of an English village behold a regiment pass through their streets. One instance only occurred, an attempt to pillage; for which the offender was immediately hung up by the Provost Marshal, at the gate of the Jesuits College.

The town of St. Pierre being thus captured,* and many important posts in different parts of the country already in possession of the British troops, it might have been supposed that the surrender of the island was speedily to have followed; but so great was the natural and artificial strength of the country, and so obstinately was it defended on this occasion by the inhabitants, that much remained to be done before this event took place. The two great forts of Bourbon and Fort Royal (the former commanded by Rochambeau the Governor of the Island) were still to be conquered; and it was impossible closely to invest Fort Bourbon, without first possessing the heights of Sarié or Sourier, a situation eminently strong and difficult, and defended by a large body of the enemy, under the command of the mulatto General Bellegarde. The commander in chief therefore proposed to attack this post from his camp at Bruneau, on the night of the 18th, and to depend for success solely on a vigorous use of the bayonet; but, a few hours previous to the time he had fixed for the enterprize, Belle-

* Lieut. Malcolm of the 41st grenadiers was appointed Town Major, in consideration of his distinguished conduct and active services at the head of a body of riflemen, which was composed of two men selected from each company of the first battalion of grenadiers. We shall have occasion to mention this officer hereafter.

garde himself, with part of his troops, descended the heights, and attacked the General's left. His intention was, if possible, to cut off the communication between the British army and navy. The attempt was bold, but it was ruinous. The General immediately perceived the advantage to be derived from it, and seized it in the moment; for, directing Lieut. Gen. Prescott to keep the enemy in check, he ordered from his right Lieut. Col. Buckeridge, with the third battalion of grenadiers, and Lieut. Colonels Coote and Blundell, with the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, to attack Bellegarde's camp on the left. In this service this detachment displayed such spirit and impetuosity as proved irresistible, and possession being taken of Bellegarde's camp, his own cannon were turned against him. This unfortunate man and his second in command, with about 300 of their followers, surrendered themselves to the General a few days afterwards, the two leaders desiring to be sent to North America, on condition of never serving against his majesty; and in this request they were gratified. Their followers were sent on board the king's ships as prisoners of war.

From the 20th of February, Forts Bourbon and Louis, with the town of Fort Royal, were completely invested, and the General was busily employed in erecting batteries on his first parallel. On the north east side, the army under General Prescott broke ground on the 25th of February, and on the west side towards La Caste, fascine batteries for mortars and cannon were erecting with all possible expedition. In this business the seamen eminently distinguished themselves; and the siege was carried on with unremitted exertion by night and day; the most perfect co-operation prevailing between the army and navy; the exertions of both being animated by the presence and approbation of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, who arrived from Quebec the 4th of March, and taking the command of Sir Charles Gordon's brigade, set an admirable example of discipline and good conduct to the whole army, by his behaviour, during the remainder of the campaign. The advanced batteries were at length brought within five

hundred yards of Fort Bourbon, and not more than two hundred from the redoubt; when on the 17th of March, the General concerted measures with the Admiral for a combined assault, by the naval and land forces, upon the fort and town of Fort Royal. Scaling ladders being provided, and the necessary arrangements settled, the ships destined for the service took their stations on the morning of the 20th of March. The Asia, and the Zebra sloop, with Captain Rogers, and a body of seamen in flat boats (the whole under the command of Commodore Thompson), composed the naval force; the land force consisted of the first battalion of grenadiers, the first and third light infantry, with the third grenadiers.

About 10 o'clock the Asia and Zebra got under way. The Zebra led in, towards the mouth of the harbour; receiving the enemy's fire, without returning a shot. The Asia had got within the range of grape shot, when, to the surprise of the whole fleet, she wore and made sail from the fort. She stood in a second time, and again put about.* Now then it was that Captain Faulkner of the Zebra acquired immortal honour; for perceiving that he could not expect any assistance from the Asia (a ship of the line) he determined to undertake the service alone in his small sloop of 16 guns, and he executed this design with matchless intrepidity and good conduct; for running the Zebra close to the walls, and leaping overboard at the head of his sloop's company, he scaled the ramparts, and drove the enemy from the fort. "No language of mine (says Admiral Jervis) "can express the merit of Capt. Faulkner on this occasion; but as every man in the army and "squadron bears testimony to it, this incomparable action "cannot fail of being recorded in the page of history." Col. Symes, in the same triumphant moment, entered and took possession of the town.

* It is said that a French loyalist, named Toureller, who had formerly been lieutenant of Fort Louis, was employed by Capt. Brown as pilot on this occasion, and that this man, under pretence of shoals, refused to carry the ship any farther.

This signal success determined the fate of the Island; for General Rochambeau, perceiving that all was lost, immediately sent a flag from Fort Bourbon, offering to surrender on capitulation. The terms were accordingly adjusted on the 23d, and on the 25th, the garrison, reduced to 900 men, marched out prisoners of war. To the gallantry with which this fortress was defended, General Grey bore an honourable testimony, by observing, that "the British troops, on entering the place, could scarcely find an inch of ground which had not been touched by their shot or their shells."

Thus was achieved the conquest of Martinico, with the loss on the part of the British of 71 men killed, 193 wounded, and of three that were missing. The limits I have prescribed to myself will not allow me to enumerate the particular merits of all those gallant men, whose services, both by sea and land, were conspicuous on this occasion. History will not fail to record them, and above all to give due honour to that zealous co-operation, to that admirable spirit of unanimity and concord between the sea and land service, which were particularly observable during the whole siege; and for want of which, in other cases, both numbers and courage have oftentimes proved unavailing.

* * * Immediately on the surrender of the island, the following proclamation was issued in General Orders:

Head Quarters, Fort Royal,
25th March 1794.

Parole, FORT GEORGE.

C. S. FORT EDWARD.

Field Officer, COLONEL COOTE.

The Commander in Chief orders Fort Bourbon now to bear the name of Fort George, and Fort Louis to bear the name of Fort Edward: and to be called so in future. The commander in chief, with heartfelt satisfaction, congratulates the Army on the complete conquest of the Island of Martinico, a most important acquisition to his Majesty's crown. He begs permission to return the Army in general his warmest thanks for their zeal, perseverance, gallantry, and spirit, so eminently distinguished, and never before exceeded, by every rank, from the general to the soldier, throughout this service; and this justice he cannot fail to do them in the strongest language to his Majesty:

CHAPTER III.

Conquest of St. Lucia.—Description of Guadaloupe.—Proceedings against that Island.—Its Surrender completes the Conquest of the French West India Colonies.—Cause of the subsequent Reverses.—Mortality among the British.—Arrival of a French Squadron with Troops at Guadaloupe.—Their Successes: followed by the Reduction of the whole Island.—Inhuman Barbarity of Victor Hugues to the Royalists.—Sir C. Grey and Sir J. Jervis, succeeded by Sir J. Vaughan and Admiral Caldwell.

VICTORY having thus far crowned the British arms, General Grey determined, without loss of time, to persevere in his career of glory; wherefore, leaving five regiments under the command of General Prescott, for the protection of Martinico, he and the brave Admiral proceeded, on the morning of the 31st of March, to the attack of St. Lucia. This island had not the means of a formidable defence; and on the 4th of April, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, after a fatiguing march of fourteen hours from the landing place, hoisted the British colours on its chief fortress Morne Fortuné; the garrison, consisting of 300 men, having surrendered on the same terms of capitulation as those that had been granted to General Rochambeau. Ricard, the officer commanding in St. Lucia, desired and obtained permission, as Rochambeau had done before him, to embark for North America; but the garrisons of both, of St. Lucia and Martinico, were sent to France immediately on their surrender.*

* So rapid were the movements of the British army, that his Royal Highness Prince Edward reembarked in the Boyne at the end of 58 hours after he had landed at St. Lucia. It is impossible to mention this island without lamenting that it has proved in every war a grave to thousands of brave men! On the present occasion a circumstance occurred which demonstrates, in a very striking manner, the extreme unwholesomeness

After the completion of this service, General Grey, having left the sixth and ninth regiments, with detachments of artillery and engineers, as a garrison for St. Lucia, and appointed Sir Charles Gordon governor of that island, returned to Martinico; and the spirit of enterprise among the soldiers being thus kept alive and encouraged, the General turned his attention in the next place to the large and fertile colony of Guadaloupe.

It is necessary the reader should be apprized in this place, that Guadaloupe consists in fact of two islands, divided from each other by a narrow arm of the sea, called La Riviere Salee, (Salt River), which is navigable for vessels of 50 tons; the eastern island, or division, being called Grande Terre, and the western, Basse Terre. Adjoining the former, is a small island called Desirade, and near to the latter a cluster of little islands called Les Saintes. At some distance from these, towards the east, is another island called Marie Gallante; all these were dependencies on Guadaloupe, and comprised in its government.

On Tuesday the 8th of April, such of the troops as remained after the necessary garrisons for the conquered islands were formed, embarked in transports, and the fleet sailed from the bay of Fort Royal. A detachment of the squadron having been sent in the first place to attack the little islands above mentioned, called Les Saintes, that service was executed with much spirit and gallantry by a party of seamen and marines; and about noon on the 10th, the Boyne and Veteran cast anchor in the Bay of Point a Petre, in the division of Grande Terre; a fresh wind and lee current preventing many of the transports from getting in until the day following.

Without waiting however for the arrival of all the troops, the General effected the landing of a considerable detachment, of the climate. The night after the troops had landed, the first battalion of grenadiers took possession of some negro huts: the second battalion had no such accommodation, or rather chose to remain in the open air. The consequence was, that while the former continued healthy, 40 of the best men of the latter were returned the next morning on the sick list.

with the addition of 500 marines at Groser Bay, at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th, under cover of the Winchelsea man of war, the Captain of which, Lord Viscount Garlies, being the only person that was wounded on the occasion. "He received a bad contusion (observes Admiral Jervis), from the fire of a battery against which he had placed his ship, *in the good old way*, within half musket shot." The battery however was soon silenced, and early on the morning of the 12th, the Fort of La Fleur d'Epée was carried by assault, and the greatest part of the garrison put to the sword. Fort St. Louis, the town of Point a Petre, and the new battery upon Islet a Cochon, being afterwards abandoned, and the inhabitants flying in all directions, the possession of Grande Terre was complete.

The reduction of Basse Terre was effected the 21st of the same month; for the strong post of Palmiste being carried by the gallantry of Prince Edward and Col. Symes, and that of Houclmont by Major Gen. Dundas, the French governor (Collot) immediately capitulated; surrendering the whole of Guadaloupe and all its dependencies to the king of Great Britain, on the same terms that were allowed to Rochambeau at Martinique, and Ricard at Lucia. It is pleasing to add, that this conquest was happily effected with the loss on the part of the British of only 17 men killed, and about 50 wounded.*

This gallant and successful enterprise completed the entire conquest of the French possessions in the West Indian Islands; and the primary views and declarations of the British ministers were thus wonderfully, and I believe unexpectedly, realized by British energy and valour. Happy, if the scene had shut at this period, and no envious cloud overcast the close of a campaign, the opening and progress of which had shone with so bright a lustre in the eyes of all Europe!

But now it was, that the measure of reducing the army at the outset of the expedition, began to manifest those unhappy

* From a return found among General Collot's papers, it appeared that the number of French troops in Guadaloupe was 5877.

consequences, which it was then predicted would ensue from it. In allotting garrisons for the security of the several islands which had surrendered, the deficiency of troops for that purpose, was at once obvious and alarming. It was discovered that the mortality had been so great (more from sickness, the never failing effect of extraordinary exertion in tropical climates, than the sword of the enemy) as to have reduced the ranks to nearly one half their original numbers; and of the troops which remained alive, a very large proportion were so worn down by unremitting fatigue, as to be rendered absolutely incapable of efficient service. Unfortunately, the numerous enterprises in which the British forces were engaged, and especially the fatal, and never-enough to be lamented, attempt on St. Domingo, left it not in the power of the king's ministers to send such a reinforcement to the Windward Islands as the occasion required.

So early, however, as the 22d of March, four regiments, consisting of 2,377 men, had sailed from Cork for Barbadoes. They were intended indeed for St. Domingo, but authority was given to General Sir Charles Grey, to detain two of them, if circumstances should render it necessary, to serve under his own command in the Windward Islands.

These regiments arrived at Barbadoes on the 5th of May, and the General detained the eight battalion companies of the 35th, one of the four regiments, but observing the extreme anxiety which the British minister expressed in his despatches for prosecuting the enterprise against St. Domingo, and trusting (as he writes) "that effectual care would be taken at home to prevent the enemy in the conquered islands receiving assistance from Europe," he replaced those battalion companies with eight flank companies from his own army, which was thus rather diminished than augmented by the exchange.*

* These flank companies proceeded first to Jamaica, and from thence to Port au Prince; and nothing can afford a more striking demonstration of the sad consequence of tropical warfare, than the account which has been given of this reinforcement on its arrival at the place of its destination. "On the 8th of June, eight flank companies belonging to the

From this period, the tide which had hitherto flowed with so rapid and prosperous a current, began to run in a contrary direction. The sickness which had for some time prevailed in the army, was become exasperated to pestilence. The troops sunk under it in great numbers, and among its most distinguished victims, was major general Dundas, the governor of Guadaloupe. On the 4th of June the commander in chief (being at that time with the admiral, inspecting the state of St. Christopher's) received the melancholy account of this gallant officer's death, and early on the morning of the 5th further intelligence arrived, which rendered his loss at that juncture doubly afflicting. This was nothing less than the very unexpected information, that a French armament of considerable force was, at that moment, off Point a Petre!

On receipt of this intelligence, the admiral made immediate sail for Guadaloupe, and arrived there on the afternoon of the 7th, and having put the commander in chief ashore at Basse Terre, he proceeded with the ships to Point a Petre; but found that the enemy had not only made good their landing; but had also forced fort Fleur d'Epée on the preceding day, and were actually in possession of the town, and the forts by which it was

“ 22d, 24th, 35th, and 41st regiments, arrived at Port au Prince, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Lenox. They consisted, on their embarkation, of about seventy men each, but the aggregate number, when landed, was not quite three hundred. The four grenadier companies, in particular, were nearly annihilated. The frigate in which they were conveyed, became a house of pestilence. Upwards of one hundred of their number were buried in the deep, in the short passage between Guadaloupe and Jamaica, and one hundred and fifty more were left in a dying state at Port Royal. The wretched remains of the whole detachment discovered, on their landing at Port au Prince, that they came not to participate in the glories of conquest, but to perish themselves within the walls of an hospital! So rapid was the mortality in the British army, after their arrival, that no less than forty officers, and upwards of six hundred rank and file, met an untimely death, without a contest with any other enemy than sickness, in the short space of two months after the surrender of the town.”

defended. They had likewise secured their shipping at safe anchorage in the harbour. It was now discovered that this armament consisted of two frigates, a corvette, two large ships armed *en flute*, and two other vessels; having brought with them 1500 regular troops.*

The success of the French on this occasion was the more surprising, as there was at this time in Guadaloupe a larger proportion of British troops than in either of the other conquered islands: it is asserted by a respectable author,† who collected his observations on the scene of action, that the progress of the enemy was greatly accelerated by the misconduct of several of the French royalists then in the fort, a party of whom (misinformed perhaps as to the real number of the invaders) offered their services to sally on the besiegers, and marched out for that purpose, under the command of Captain M'Dowall of the 43d, but on approaching the enemy they were panic struck, and deserted to the town. Thirty of them only out of 140 returned to Fleur d'Épée with Captain M'Dowall. The British merchants and sailors from the town of Point a Petre, had thrown themselves into this fort to co-operate with the garrison. This little band, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Drummond of the forty-third regiment, did all that gallant men could do; twice they repulsed the assailants; but the French royalists who remained in the fort, conceiving the vain hope of obtaining mercy for themselves by a surrender, insisted at length, that the gates should be thrown open. This was no sooner done, than the enemy poured in from all sides, and the few surviving British soldiers (not more than 40 in number) were obliged to make the best retreat they could to Fort Louis. This place not being tenable after the loss of Fleur d'Épée, was soon abandoned by them, and they crossed over to Basse Terre.‡

* This armament sailed from Rochfort on the 25th of April.

† Rev. Cooper Willyams, chaplain to the Boyne.

‡ The celebrated Brigadier General Arnold, being on business of a mercantile nature at Point a Petre, was captured at the time the place fell into the hands of the republicans, and, being apprehensive of ill treatment, changed his name to Anderson. He was put on board a prison-ship in

The commander in chief, the moment the strength of the enemy was ascertained, had transmitted orders to the commanders in the different islands to send from thence whatever force could be spared; and the legislature of St. Christopher, immediately on receiving notice of the enemy's appearance, raised a considerable body of volunteers at the expense of the colony, and despatched them, with great expedition, to co-operate in this important service.

All the force that could be thus obtained, being at length collected at Basse Terre, detachments were landed on the side of Fort Fleur d'Épée, and many skirmishes took place with the enemy, between the 19th of June and the beginning of July, the particulars of which it is not necessary to relate. The weather was now become insupportably hot, and the tropical rains being already set in, the General determined to make an effort to finish the campaign at a blow. It was planned that a large body of troops, under Brigadier General Symes, should march during the night, and make themselves masters of Morne government and the other commanding heights round the town of Point a Petre; the General himself, at the head of the rest of his army remaining in readiness on the heights of Mascot, to storm fort Fleur d'Épée, on receiving a signal from the brigadier; the failure of this enterprise was a fatal circumstance; and

the harbour, and had considerable property in cash with him, of which, it is supposed, Fremont and Victor Hugues were informed, as he received an intimation from one of the French sentries, that he was known, and would soon be guillotined. On this alarming intelligence, he determined to attempt an escape, which he effected in the following manner: At night he lowered into the sea a cask containing clothes and valuables, with a direction on it, that if it floated, to the shore of our camp at Berville, it might be known, and restored to him; he then lowered down his cloak bag to a small raft which he had prepared, on which also he got himself, and proceeded to a small canoe, in which he pushed for the British fleet, directed by the admiral's lights. On his making towards the mouth of the harbour, he was challenged by the French row-guard, but by the darkness of the night escaped from them, and arrived on board the Boyne by four o'clock on Monday morning, the 30th of June. See the Rev. Cooper Willyams's Account of the Campaign in the West Indies.

many animadversions having been made on the conduct of it; I shall recite the particulars in General Grey's own words: "On the evening of the 1st instant Brigadier General Symes marched from Morne Mascot with the 1st battalion of grenadiers, the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, and the 1st battalion of seamen commanded by Captain Robertson, to attack the town of Point a Petre before day-break on the 2d instant; but being misled by their guides, the troops entered the town at the part where they were most exposed to the enemy's cannon and small arms, and where it was not possible to scale the walls of the fort; in consequence of which, they suffered considerably from round and grape shot, together with small arms fired from the houses, &c. and a retreat became unavoidable." It gives me great concern, observes the General, to add, that Brigadier General Symes was wounded; and that Lieutenant Colonel Gomm, and some other meritorious officers, were killed on this attack, as was also Captain Robertson of the navy, a valuable officer, and whose death was a great loss to the service.*

The meditated attack on Fort Fleur d'Épée, being thus rendered abortive, and the British troops so reduced or debilitated as to be absolutely unfit for further exertion, (exposed as they were to the sun and the rains) it was resolved, at a consultation held on the 3d, between the commander in chief and the admiral, to relinquish all further attempts for the present on Grande Terre; and to remove the artillery and stores, and to reinforce, with the troops, the posts in Basse Terre. This determination, dictated by a necessity which left no alternative, was carried into effect without loss, on the night of the 5th. "I now,"

* Brigadier General Symes died of his wounds a short time afterwards; exclusive of whom, the total loss of the British in this unfortunate affair, and some preceding attacks, is stated as follows:

1 lieutenant colonel, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 91 rank and file, *killed*; 1 major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 8 drummers, 298 rank and file, *wounded*; 1 serjeant, 3 drummers, 52 rank and file, *missing*. One of the French frigates in the harbour did great execution, killing 3 officers and 36 privates of the light infantry, by a single discharge of grape shot. They were unfortunately drawn up in a street, which was effectually commanded by her guns.

said the general in his letter of the 8th, "occupy with my whole force, the ground between St. John's Point and Bay Mahault, and having erected batteries with 24 pounders, and mortar batteries, at Point Saron and Point St. John, opposite to the town of Point a Petre, my situation gives perfect security to Basse Terre."

Many arrangements, however, were yet to be made for the maintenance of this position during the approaching hurricane months, and until a reinforcement should arrive from Great Britain. These being at length completed, the general embarked on board the *Boyne*, and sailed for St. Pierre in the island of Martinique, where he established his head-quarters, leaving Brigadier Graham to command in his absence at Basse Terre.

The head-quarters of the British army in Guadaloupe were at camp Berville, which was placed on commanding ground; flanked by the sea on one side, and on the other by an impassable morass. About a mile on the rear was a narrow pass, by which alone the camp could be approached, and in front was the river Sallée, on the furthestmost banks of which stands the town of Point a Petre; but the situation of this encampment, so favourable in other respects, proved to be, in the highest degree, unhealthful. The baneful effects of the climate at this season of the year were aggravated by putrid exhalations from the neighbouring swamps, and a dreadful mortality ensued among the troops. By the middle of August, the numbers on the sick list constituted the majority of the camp. During the month of September, the army was inadequate to the supply of guards for the different batteries. Several companies could not produce a single man fit for duty; and the 43d regiment could not even afford a corporal and three men for the protection of their own camp in the night.

In order, therefore, to keep up the appearance of force in front of the enemy, the different islands were completely drained of troops, and a body of French loyalists were selected to perform military duty at the post of Gabarre; where they conducted themselves with much spirit and fidelity.

The commissioner from the French convention, and now commander in chief of the French troops in Guadaloupe, was Victor Hugues, a man of whom I shall hereafter have frequent occasion to speak. It is sufficient in this place to observe, that though his name has since become proverbial for every species of outrage and cruelty, he was not deficient either in courage or capacity. Observing how severely his own troops, as well as ours, suffered from the climate, he conceived the project of arming in his service, as many blacks and mulattoes as he could collect. These men, inured to the climate, and having nothing to lose, flocked to his standard in great numbers, and were soon brought into some degree of order and discipline. With the co-operation of these auxillaries, apprised at the same time of the debilitated state of the British army, the French commissioner determined to attack the British camp at Berville. For this purpose on Saturday the 26th of September, he embarked a large body of troops in small vessels, which passing our ships of war unperceived, under cover of a dark night, made good their landing in two detachments; the one at Goyave, the other at Bay Mahault. The detachment which took possession of the place last mentioned, immediately marched to Gabarre, in the view of surrounding the French royalists stationed there, and it was with great difficulty that they escaped to Berville. The other detachment which had landed at Goyave, began its march to Petit Bourg. Lieut. Col. Drummond, of the 43d regiment, with some convalescents from the hospital, and a party of royalists, advanced to meet them, but perceiving their great superiority, found it advisable to retreat; and they took post at a battery upon the shore, called Point Bacchus, where however they were soon surrounded, and the whole party made prisoners. By the possession of this post, the enemy entirely cut off all communication between the British camp and shipping. They then proceeded to possess themselves of the neighbouring heights, and formed a junction with the other detachment which had landed at Bay Mahault: by this means the camp at Berville was completely invested by land; its whole strength, including the sick and convalescent, consisted of no more than two hundred and fifty regular troops, and three hundred royalists. All that

courage, perseverance, and despair could effect, was performed by the united exertions of this gallant band. In the first attack on the morning of the 29th, after a conflict of three hours, the republicans were defeated with great loss. They were again repulsed in two subsequent attacks, on the 30th of the same month, and the 4th of October. But their numbers continually increasing, and the manifest impossibility of opening a communication with the British fleet, depriving the garrison of all proper succour, General Graham, on the representation of his officers, consented on the 6th of October, to send a flag to the French commissioner, offering to capitulate. Towards the British, the terms granted by the enemy were sufficiently liberal, but the condition demanded for the French royalists, that they should be treated as British subjects, was declared inadmissible; all the favour that could be obtained for them, was the sanction of a covered boat, in which twenty-five of their officers escaped to the Boyne. The rest of the miserable royalists, upwards of 300 in number, were left a sacrifice to the vengeance of their republican enemies. Finding themselves excluded from the capitulation, they solicited permission to endeavour to cut their way through the enemy, an attempt which must have ended only in the destruction both of themselves and the British. There was a faint hope entertained, however, that Victor Hugues (whose character was not at that time sufficiently developed), would relent on their surrender. In this expectation, however, these unfortunate people were cruelly disappointed, and their sad fate cannot be recorded without indignation and horror. The republicans erected a guillotine, with which they struck off the heads of fifty of them in the short space of an hour. This mode of proceeding, however, proving too tedious for their impatient revenge; the remainder of these unhappy men were fettered to each other, and placed on the brink of one of the trenches which they had so gallantly defended: the republicans then drew up some of their undisciplined recruits in front, who firing an irregular volley at their miserable victims, killed some and wounded others; leaving many, in all probability, untouched: the weight however of the former, dragged the rest into the ditch, where the living, the wounded, and the dead,

shared the same grave; the soil being instantly thrown in upon them.*

Thus was the whole of this fertile country (the single fortress of Matilda excepted) restored to the power of France, and placed under the domination of a revengeful and remorseless democracy. General Prescott, who commanded the Matilda Fort, sustained a long and most harassing siege, from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. His conduct throughout, as well as that of the officers and men under his command, was above all praise. He maintained his position until the fort was no longer tenable, and having no other means of saving his reduced and exhausted garrison from the sword, he was obliged at length to abandon it by silent evacuation. Three line of battle ships had indeed arrived in the interim from Great Britain, but they came only to behold the triumph of the enemy. With this adverse stroke of fortune, closed the campaign of 1794: its career for a while was glorious beyond example; and if the very unhappy measure of reducing the number of the troops at the outset, had not taken effect, or if, as soon as the news of the capture of Martinico had reached England, a strong reinforcement had been sent to the scene of action, it cannot be doubted that Guadaloupe would have still continued in possession of the English, and the page of history remained undefiled with those dreadful recitals of revolt, devastation, and massacre, which I shall soon have the painful task of recording, to the shame and everlasting dishonour of the French character, and the disgrace of human nature.—Our gallant commanders were fortunate, in being allowed to withdraw in time from an atmosphere polluted by such enormities. Worn down by constant exertion both of body and mind, assailed by an unprincipled faction with the basest calumnies, and oppressed by the melancholy and daily prospect of a gallant army perishing of disease, they were happily relieved from infinite anxiety by the appearance of the reinforcement before mentioned, in which arrived Gen. Sir John Vaughan and Vice Adml. Caldwell; to the former of whom Sir Charles Grey, and to the latter Sir John Jervis, surrendered their respective commands, and on the 27th of November sailed for Great Britain.

* Rev. Cooper Willyams's account of the campaign, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Savage Indignities of Victor Hugues to the remains of General Dundas.—His unprecedented Cruelty to his British Prisoners.—Meditates Hostilities against the other Islands.

THE first measure of the French commissioner, on taking possession of Fort Matilda, displayed in the strongest manner the baseness and ferocity of his character. The body of Major General Dundas had been buried within the walls of that fortress, and a stone placed over it with a suitable inscription. This humble memorial, which a generous enemy, in every civilized part of the earth, would have held sacred, was immediately destroyed by orders of this savage despot, and the remains of the deceased hero dug up and thrown into the river Gallion. This mean and cowardly display of ineffectual vengeance, was made the subject of boasting and triumph in a public proclamation, worthy only of its author.*

The miseries of war seem, indeed, to have been wantonly aggravated by this man, to an extent never known among the rudest and most barbarous nations. In the village of Petit Bourg lay many sick and wounded British soldiers, who had

* So much has been heard of Victor Hugues, that it may be agreeable to the reader to be informed of his origin and early pursuits. He was born of mean parents in some part of old France, and was placed out when a boy, as an apprentice to a hair dresser. In that occupation he went originally to Guadaloupe, where he was afterwards known as a petty innkeeper at Basse Terre. Failing in that pursuit, he became master of a small trading vessel, and at length was promoted to a lieutenancy in the French navy. Being distinguished for his activity in the French Revolution, he was afterwards deputed, through the influence of Robespierre, to whose party he was strongly attached, to the National Assembly. In 1794 he obtained the appointment of Commissioner at Guadaloupe, with controlling powers over the commanders of the army and navy; and proved himself in every respect worthy of his great patron and exemplar, being nearly as savage, remorseless, and bloody, as Robespierre himself.

been taken prisoners with Colonel Drummond at Point Bacchus. These unhappy men made an humble application to Victor Hugues for medical assistance and fresh provisions. Their petition was answered by a death warrant. The vindictive conqueror, instead of considering them as objects of mercy and relief, caused the whole number in the hospital, and among them it is said "many women and some children," to be indiscriminately murdered by the bayonet; a proceeding so enormously wicked, is, I believe, without a precedent in the annals of human depravity.*

After such conduct towards men who were incapable of making either resistance or escape, it may well be supposed that revenge was not tardy in the pursuit of its victims among the inhabitants of the country. To be accused of actions, or suspected of principles, hostile towards the new government, was to be convicted of treason. Accordingly, persons of all conditions, without respect to sex or age, were sent daily to the guillotine by this inexorable tyrant, and their execution was commonly performed in sight of the British prisoners.

Victor Hugues, having taken these and other measures for securing the quiet possession of Guadaloupe, determined in the next place (his force being inadequate to a regular attempt against any of the other islands) to adopt a system of hostility against some of them, which, though well suited to his character and disposition, was not less outrageous and sanguinary than unprecedented among civilized states. To this end he directed his first attention towards Grenada and St. Vincent's, expecting to find in each of those islands, adherents fit for the project which he meditated. * * * * *

* I am unwilling to give this anecdote to the public, without quoting my authority. I relate it on the testimony of the Rev. Cooper Willyams, chaplain of the Boyne, who quotes Col. Drummond himself, and it is confirmed by a declaration drawn up by General Vaughan and Vice-Admiral Caldwell. Col. Drummond himself was confined to a prison ship, and by particular orders from Victor Hugues, to swab the decks like the meanest seaman.

† N. B. At this interesting period the history closes.—Death abruptly terminates the author's labours.

HORTUS EASTENSIS :

OR

A CATALOGUE OF EXOTIC PLANTS,

In the Garden of HINTON EAST, Esq; in the Mountains of Liguanea,
in the Island of Jamaica, at the Time of his Decease.

By ARTHUR BROUGHTON, M. D.



N. B. This Garden is now the Property of the Public.

A CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS

IN THE LIBRARY OF THE

HORTUS EASTENSIS.



Classis I.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Canna	<i>Indica var. lutea</i>	Yellow Indian Shot	East Indies	Mr. Shakespear, 1780
Amomum	<i>Gran. paradisi*</i>	Guinea Pepper	Guinea	T. Hibbert, esq. 1785
	<i>Zingiber</i>	Common Ginger	East Indies	
Curcuma	<i>longa</i>	Turmeric	East Indies	Z. B. Edwards, esq. 1785
Kæmpferia	<i>Galanga</i>	Galangale	East Indies	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775.
Thalia	<i>geniculata</i>	Indian Arrow-root	South America	

Classis II.

DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Nyctanthes	<i>Sambac</i>	Arabian Jasmine		
	<i>var. fl. pleno</i>	Double Arab. Jasmine	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1775
Jasminum	<i>officinale</i>	Common Jasmine		
	<i>lanceolatum?</i>	Narrow-leaved Jasmine	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>Azoricum</i>	Azorian Jasmine	Madeira	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>odoratissimum</i>	Yellow Indian Jasmine	Madeira	M. Waller, esq. 1787
Olea	<i>Europæa</i>	European Olive	Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1783
	<i>fragrans</i>	Sweet scented Olive	China	H. East, esq. 1783
Syringa	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	Persia	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
	<i>Persica</i>	Persian Lilac	Persia	M. Wallen, esq. 1785
Justicia	<i>sp. nov. arborea</i>		Italy	Tho. Hibbert, esq. 1787
Dianthera	<i>Americana</i>	American Balsam	Virginia	
Rosmarinus	<i>officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Europe	
Salvia	<i>officinalis</i>	Garden Sage	S. of Europe	
	<i>Africana</i>	African Sage	C. of G. Hope	Dr. Tho. Clarke, 1775
	<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet Sage	East Florida	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>Solarea</i>	Clary	Syria	H. East

TRIGYNIA.

Piper	<i>nigrum</i>	Black Pepper	East Indies	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
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Classis III.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Valeriana	<i>Locusta</i>	Lamb's Lettuce	Portugal	H. East, esq.
Tamarindus	<i>indica</i>	Tamarind Tree	India, America	

* This plant has now several times perfected its seed, from which it appears to be the true Guinea, or Malagita Pepper, and Grains of Paradise of the shops; it is not, however, an AMOMUM, but approaches nearer to the LIMODORUM than any other known Genus.

Crocus	<i>sativus</i>	Spring Crocus	England	M. Wallen, esq. 1779
Ixia	<i>rosca</i>	Rose-coloured Ixia	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq.
	<i>cbinensis</i>	Spotted Ixia	China	H. East, esq. 1789.
Gladiolus	<i>communis</i>	Common Flag	S. of Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
Antholyza	<i>Æthiopica</i>		C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1788
Iris	<i>pumila</i>	Dwarf Iris	Austria	H. East, esq.
Wachendorfia	<i>thyrsiflora</i>		C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1790
Lygeum	<i>Spartum</i>	Rush-leaved Lygeum	Spain	H. East, esq. 1791

DIGYNIA.

Avena	<i>sativa</i>	Oats		M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Arundo	<i>bambos</i>	Bamboo Can ^e *	East Indies	M. Wallen, esq.
Hordeum	<i>vulgare</i>	Barley		M. Wallen, esq. 1773

Classis IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Scabiosa	<i>Cretica</i>	Cretan Scabious	Candia	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>atropurpurea</i>	Sweet Scabious	Italy	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>stellata</i>	Starry Scabious	Spain	H. East, esq. 1788
Rubia	<i>tinctorum</i>	Madder	S. of Europe	Mr. Thame, 1790
Budleja	<i>globosa</i> †		Chili	H. East, Esq. 1788
Plantago	<i>lanceolata</i>	Rib-wort Plantain	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
Cissus	<i>quadrangularis</i>		India	H. East, esq. 1791
Oldenlandia	<i>umbellata</i>	Chè	India	H. East, esq. 1791
Alchemilla	<i>vulgaris</i>	Ladies Mantle	Britain	H. East, esq. 1791

TETRAGYNIA.

Ilex	<i>aquifolium</i>	Common Holly	Britain	H. East, esq. 1774
	<i>Cassine</i>	Paraguay Tea	Carolina	Mr. Gale, 1772
	<i>nov. Sp.</i>		Madeira	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787

Classis V.

PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Heliotropium	<i>Peruvianum</i>	Peruvian Turnsole	Peru	H. East, esq. 1788
Anchusa	<i>officinalis</i>	Bugloss	Europe	H. East, esq. 1774
Cynoglossum	<i>officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
Borago	<i>officinalis</i>	Borage	England	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
Primula	<i>veris</i>	Primrose	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1780
	<i>auricula</i>	Auricula	Austria	H. East, esq. 1790
Cyclamen	<i>Persicum</i>	Persian Cyclamen	Candia	H. East, esq. 1787
Azalea	<i>viscosa</i>	White Azalea	N. America	H. East, esq.
Plumbago	<i>rosea</i>	Bengal Lead-wort	Bengal	H. East, esq. 1787
Phlox	<i>glaberrima</i>	Smooth Lychnidea	N. America	Mr. Thame, 1787
Convolvulus	<i>scammonia</i>	Scammony Bind-weed	Levant	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>purpureus maj.</i>	Large purple Bind-weed	America	H. East, esq.
	<i>minor</i>	Small purple Bind-weed	America	H. East, esq.
	<i>tricolor</i>	Trailing Bind-weed	Spain	H. East, esq.
	<i>canariensis</i>	Perennial Bind-weed	Canary Islands	
	<i>speciosus</i>	Broad-leaved Bind-weed	East Indies	
Ipomoea	<i>Quamoclit</i>	Indian Creeper	East Indies	
Campanula	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Bell-flower	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772

* This most valuable production is now successfully cultivated in all parts of Jamaica.

† Hort. Kewensis, vol. i. p. 150.

Cinchona *		Hispaniola Bark	Hispaniola	Mr. Thame, 1790
Coffea	<i>Arabica</i>	Coffee Tree	Arabia	
Lonicera	<i>Periclymenum</i>	Common Honeysuckle	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>sympboricarpos</i>	St. Peter's Wort	Carolina	H. East, esq.
	<i>Tartarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	Russia	H. East, esq.
Mirabilis	<i>Jalapa</i>	Marvel of Peru	E. & W. Ind.	
Verbascum	<i>tbapsus</i>	Great Mullein	Britain	H. East, esq. 1772
Datura	<i>metel</i>	Hairy Thorn Apple	Africa	
Nicotiana	<i>Tabacum</i>	Virginian Tobacco	America	
Physalis	<i>alkekengi</i>	Winter Cherry	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1779
Solanum	<i>tuberosum</i>	Common Potato	Peru	
	<i>melongena</i>	Egg Plant	India	
	<i>sodomæum?</i>	Bolangena	Africa	
Rhamnus	<i>jujuba</i>	Jujube-tree	East Indies	Dr. T. Clarke, 1790
Diosma	<i>ciliata</i>	Ciliated-Diosma	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1788
Mancifera	<i>indica</i> †	Mango Tree	East Indies	Lord Rodney, 1782
Ribes	<i>grossularia</i>	Gooseberry	Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
Ribes	<i>rubrum</i>	Red Currant	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>nigrum</i>	Black Currant	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
Vitis	<i>vinifera</i>	Grape Vine		
Celosia	<i>cristata</i>	Cockscomb	Asia	
	<i>var.</i>	Buff-coloured Cockseb.	Asia	H. East, esq. 1774
Gardenia	<i>florida</i>	Cape Jasmine	China	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>Tbunbergia</i>	Starry Gardenia	C. of G. Hope	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
Allamanda	<i>catbatica</i>	Galarips	South Amer.	T. Hibbert, esq. 1789
Vinca	<i>rosea</i>	Red Periwinkle	East Indies	
	<i>alba</i> †	White Periwinkle		Mr. Thame
Nerium	<i>Oleand. fl. rub.</i>	Red South-Sea Rose	Spain, Port.	
	<i>fl. albo</i>	White South Sea Rose		H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>fl. pleno</i>	Double Oleander		

DIGYNIA.

Asclepias	<i>fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Swallow-wort	Africa	H. East, esq.
	<i>gigantea</i>	Auricula Tree		
Stapelia	<i>variegata</i>	Variegated Stapelia	C. of G. Hope	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
Beta	<i>bybrida</i>	Mangel Wursel	Europe	H. East, esq. 1790
	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Beet	England	
Daucus	<i>Carota</i>	Garden Carrot	Britain	
Gomphrena	<i>globosa</i>	Globe Amaranth	India	
Coriandrum	<i>sativum</i>	Coriander	England	Mr. Thame, 1787
Pastinaca	<i>sativa</i>	Garden Parsnip	England	
Anethum	<i>graveolens</i>	Dill	Spain, Port.	H. East, esq.
	<i>Fœniculum</i>	Fennel	England	
Carum	<i>Carvi</i>	Caraway	Britain	Mr. Thame, 1787
Pimpinella	<i>Anisum</i>	Anise	Egypt	Mr. R. Lloyd, 1787
Apium	<i>Petroselinum</i>	Parsley	Sardinia	
	<i>graveolens</i>	Celery	Britain	
Cassine	<i>capensis</i>	Hottentot Cherry	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
Sambucus	<i>Ehulus</i>	Dwarf Elder	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>nigra</i>	Black-berried Elder	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Rhus	<i>Coriaria</i>	Elm-leaved Sumach	S. of Europe	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
	<i>typhinum</i>	Virginian Sumach	Virginia	Mr. Gale, 1772

* *Affinis Cinobona Caribæa.*

† The Mango is inserted in its usual place, although in reality it is Polygamious, and hitherto very imperfectly described.—*N. B.* This Plant, with several others, as well as different kinds of Seeds, were found on board a French Ship (bound from the Isle de France for Hispaniola) taken by captain Marshall of his Majesty's ship *Flora*, one of Lord Rodney's squadron, in June 1782, and sent as a prize to this Island. By captain Marshall, with Lord Rodney's approbation, the whole collection was deposited in Mr. East's garden, where they have been cultivated with great assiduity and success.

‡ This Plant first appeared here on a dunghill where the red had been thrown out, and has since continued steady from Seed.

PENTAGYNIA.

Linum	<i>nflatissimum</i>	Common Flax	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>maritimum</i>	Sea Flax	Italy	H. East, esq. 1788

Classis VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Tradescantia	<i>discolor</i> †	Purple Spider-wort	Honduras	Mr. Shakespeare, 1782
Narcissus	<i>odorus</i>	Sweet-scented Narcissus	S. of Europe	Mr. Thame, 1773
Narcissus	<i>Tazetta</i>	Polyanthus Narcissus	Spain, Port.	Mr. Thame, 1773
	<i>Jonquilla</i>	Jonquil	Spain	Mr. Thame, 1773
Hæmanthus	<i>puniceus</i>	Blood-Flower	Guinea	H. East, esq. 1785
Crinum	<i>Americanum</i>	American Crinum	S. America	
	<i>Zeylanicum</i> †	Ceylon Crinum	East Indies	
	<i>Asiaticum</i>	Indian Crinum	East Indies	
	<i>Africanum</i>	African blue Lily	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1770
Amaryllis	<i>Atamasco</i>	Atamasco Lily	N. America	H. East, esq.
	<i>formosissima</i>	Jacoba Lily	S. America	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>regina</i>	Mexican Lily	S. America	H. East, esq. 1790
	<i>Belladonna</i>	Belladonna Lily	S. America	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
	<i>aurea</i>	Golden Amaryllis	China	H. East, esq. 1785
	<i>longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Amaryllis	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1789
	<i>radiata</i>	Snow-drop Amaryllis		H. East, esq. 1789
	<i>vittata</i>	Striped Lily		H. East, esq. 1789
Allium	<i>ascalonicum</i>	Jerusalem Shallot	Asia	H. East, esq.
	<i>gracile</i> *	African Garlic	Africa	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>sativum</i>	Garlic		
	<i>Porrum</i>	Leek		
	<i>Cepa</i>	Onion		
Lilium	<i>bulbiferum</i>	Orange Lily	Italy	H. East, esq. 1774
	<i>Pomponium</i>	Pomponian Lily	Siberia	H. East, esq.
	<i>Cbalcedonicum</i>	Scarlet Martagon Lily	Levant	H. East, esq. 1790
	<i>Martagon</i>	Purple Martagon Lily	America	Mr. Thame, 1789
Gloriosa	<i>superba</i>	Superb Lily	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1788
Tulipa	<i>gesneriana</i>	Tulip	Levant	M. Wallen, esq.
Ornithogalum	<i>pyrenaicum</i>	Star of Bethlehem	England	H. East, esq. 1782
	<i>nutans</i>	Neapolitan ditto	Italy	H. East, esq. 1782
Asphodelus	<i>ramosus</i>	Branchy Asphodel	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1784
Asparagus	<i>officinalis</i>	Asparagus	England	
Dracæna	<i>Draca</i>	Dragon Tree	East Indies	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>ferrea</i>	Purple Dracæna	China	H. East, esq. 1787
Polyanthes	<i>tuber. fl. pleno</i>	Tuberose	East Indies	
Hyacinthus	<i>Orientalis</i>	Hyacinth	Levant	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Aletris	<i>Capensis</i>	Cape Aletris	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>hyacinthoides</i>	Ceylon Aloe	Ceylon	H. East, esq. 1790
Yucca	<i>gloriosa</i>	Superb Aloe	N. America	Dr. Lindsay
	<i>aloifolia</i>		S. America	
	<i>draconis</i>		S. Carolina	
Aloe	<i>perfoliata</i>			
	<i>var. Barbada</i>	Barbadoes Aloe		
Berberis	<i>vulgaris</i>	Berberry	Britain	Mrs. Brodbelt, 1770

DIGYNIA.

Oryza	<i>sativa</i>	Common Rice	M. Wallen, esq.
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† *Hort. Kewensis*, vol. i. p. 403.* *Hort. Kewensis*, vol. i. p. 429; said to be a native of Jamaica, but erroneously.

TRIGYNIA.

Rumex	<i>obtusifolius</i>	Blunt-leaved Dock	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
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Classis VII.

HEPTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Æsculus	<i>Hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chesnut	Asia	Mrs. Brodbelt, 1770
	<i>fiava</i>	Yellow-flowered Ches.	N. Carolina	H. East, esq. 1790
	<i>Pavia</i>	Scarlet-flowered Ches.	N. America	M. Wallen, esq. 1774

Classis VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Tropæolum	<i>minus</i>	Indian Cress	Peru	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
Melicocca	<i>bijuga</i>	Genip	S. America	
Ximenia	<i>inermis</i>	Smooth Ximenia	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1784
Fuchsia	<i>tryphylla</i>	Scarlet Fuchsia	Chili	H. East, esq.
Lawsonia	<i>inermis</i>	Smooth Lawsonia	Africa	Mons. Neétoux,* 1789
	<i>spinosa</i>	Prickly Lawsonia	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1785
Vaccinium	<i>Arctostaphylos</i>	Madeira Whortle-Berry	Madeira	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
Erica	<i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Heath	S. of Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1784
Oenothera	<i>pumila</i>	Dwarf Primrose	North Amer.	M. Wallen, esq.
Nov. Gen.†		The Akee	Africa	Dr. T. Clarke, 1778

TRIGYNIA.

Sapindus	<i>edulis</i>	Litchi Plumb	China	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
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* Botanist to the French king at Hispaniola.

† This Plant was brought here in a slave ship from the coast of Africa, and now grows very luxuriant, producing every year large quantities of fruit; several gentlemen are encouraging the propagation of it. I do not know that it has hitherto been described; its characters are as follows:

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum inferum, foliolis ovatis acutis concavis, persistentibus villosis.

COR. Petala quinque oblongo-lanceolata, acuta, villosa, ad basin sursum flexa et receptaculo adpressa, calyce alterna et eo longiora.

STAM. Filamenta octo brevissima, pilosa, ad basin germinis receptaculo glanduloso inserta. Anthere oblongæ in orbem circa germen dispositæ et ejusdem fere longitudinis.

PIST. Germen subovatum triquetrum pilosum. Stylus longitudine germinis, cylindricus, pilosus. Stigma obtusum.

PER. Capsula carnosa, oblonga, utrinque obtusa, trigona, trilocularis, trivalvis, apice dehiscens.

SEM. Tria, orbicularia, nitida, appendice aucta.

Arbor hæc quinquaginta pedes altitudine plerumque superat; Truncus cortice subfusco scabro tegitur ramis numerosis longis crassis irregularibus, inferioribus ad terram ferè dependentibus. Folia habet pinnata, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis venosis integerrimis oppositis lævibus superne nitidis, spithamæis, utrinque quatuor vel quinque, petiolis brevibus tumidis. Racemi simplices stricti, multiflori axillares, longitudine fere pinnarum, pedunculis propriis unifloris, stipulis lanceolatis, rufo-tomentosis, persistentibus. Flores parvi albidii inodori. Fructus magnitudinis ovi anserini, colore flavo, rubro, aurantiaco, vel ex utrisque mixto. Semina tria nitida nigra magnitudinis Nucis moschatæ, quorum unum sæpissime abortit. Semini singulo adnascitur materies albida (Semen magnitudine excedens) consistentiæ pinguedinis bovinæ et aqua leniter cocta Medullæ haud absimilis. Ab Incolis in Guinea ad mensas apponitur vel per se vel Jusculo vel Pulmento elixa.

HISTORY OF THE

Classis IX.

ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Laurus	<i>Cinnamomum</i> *	Cinnamon Tree	Ceylon	Lord Rodney, 1782
	<i>Campbora</i>	Camphire Tree	Japan	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>nobilis</i>	Sweet Bay Tree	Italy	Mr. Kuckan, 1770
	<i>indicae</i>	Royal Bay-Tree	Madeira	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>fœtens</i>	Madeira Laurel	Madeira	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
	<i>Benzoin</i>	Benjamin Tree	Virginia	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
	<i>Borbonia</i>	Carolina Bay-Tree	Carolina	Mr. Gale, 1772
	<i>Sassaphras</i>	Sassaphras Tree	North Amer.	M. Wallen, esq. 1772

TRIGYNIA.

Rheum	<i>rhaponticum</i>	Bastard Rhubarb	Asia	Mr. Thame, 1786
	<i>palmatum</i>	True Rhubarb	China	Mr. Thame, 1786

Classis X.

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Bauhinia	<i>purpurea</i>	Purple Bauhinia	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1790
	<i>scandens</i>	Climbing Bauhinia	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1790
	<i>variegata</i>	Variegated Bauhinia	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1790
Cassia	<i>Senna</i>	Senna Tree	Ægypt	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>Fistula</i>	Sweet Cassia	E. & W. Ind.	
Poinciana	<i>pulcherrima</i>			
	<i>var. fl. flav.</i>	Yellow Flower-fence	Honduras	Mr. Shakespeare, 1782
Guilandina	<i>Moringa</i> †	Horse-radish Tree	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1784

* This Tree will, doubtless, in a few years, become a very valuable acquisition to the Island: some samples of the Bark lately sent to England prove it to be the true Ceylon cinnamon, and of the best kind. It is now cultivated with great attention in many parts of the Island.

† This Tree has hitherto been generally considered as a species of the genus *Guilandina*, but very erroneously, as will appear from the following characters:

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum, foliolis oblongis obtusis concavis, tribus superioribus reflexis, duobus inferioribus patentibus.

COR. Petala quinque. Petala duo superiora magnitudine foliolorum calycis, plana obtusa reflexa obovata; lateralibus duo paulo majora concava obovata lunata minus reflexa; inferius spatulato-obovatum obtusum concavum, lateralibus majus, et genitalibus approximatum, patens.

STAM. Filamenta novem, quorum quinque tantum fertilia, ad basin crassa villosa, versus apices contorta, longitudine inæqualia, antheræ quinque bicapsulares subrotundæ. Sterilia quatuor minora longitudine etiam inæqualia, antheris minimis vel nullis, omnia petalis fere dimidio breviora.

PIST. Germen oblongum. Stylus filiformis leviter curvatus, petalis et staminibus longior. Stigma acutum.

PER. Longum triangulare trivalve, utrinque acutum.

SEM. Triangularum, alis lineis oblongis sibi invicem junctis. Nux fragilis rotunda. Nucleo rotundo trisulcato.

Arbor viginti pedalis, cortice cinereo; Rami patentes numerosi. Folia tri vel quadripinnata sesquipedalia, foliolis ovalibus obtusis tri linearibus teneris integerrimis pedicellatis; glandula parva pedicellata intra singulas foliolorum divisiones. Racemi axillares semipedales, calycis foliola subcarnea, petalis albis ad basin leviter purpureis. Pericarpium pedale sulcatum, angulis acutis. Calycis foliola et petala sæpe irregulariter reflexa et numero varia, sed Petalum inferius semper rectum et genitalibus approximatum.

Ruta	<i>graveolens</i>	Garden Rue	S. of Europe	M. Wallen, esq.
Melia	<i>Azederach</i>	Bad Tree	East Indies	
Quassia	<i>amara</i>	Bitter Quassia	Guiana	Mons. Neétoux, 1789
Kalmia	<i>latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Kalmia	North Amer.	H. East, esq. 1786
	<i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Kalmia	North Amer.	H. East, esq. 1786
Rhododendron	<i>maximum</i>		North Amer.	H. East, esq. 1786
	<i>porticum</i>		Gibraltar	H. East, esq. 1786
Arbutus	<i>Unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Ireland	H. East, esq. 1785

DIGYNIA.

Saxifraga	<i>umbrosa</i>	London Pride	England	M. Wallen, esq. 1789
Dianthus	<i>barbatus</i>	Sweet-William Pink	Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>caryophyllus</i>	Clove July-flower	England	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>var.</i>	Carnation		
	<i>Cbinensis</i>	China Pink	China	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>superbus</i>	Superb Pink	France	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
Nov. Gen.*		Mandarin Orange	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1788

TRIGYNIA.

Silene	<i>Armeria</i>	Lobel's Catchfly	England	H. East, esq. 1773
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PENTAGYNIA.

Spondias		South Sea Plum	Asia	Lord Rodney, 1782
Agrostemma	<i>coronaria</i>	Rose Campion	Italy	H. East, esq.
Sedun	<i>Anacampseros</i>	Evergreen Orpine	S. of France	H. East, esq. 1791

Classis XI.

D O D E C A N D R I A.

MONOGYNIA.

Postulaca	<i>triangularis</i>	Triang. stalked Purslane	St. Vincent	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
Halesia	<i>tetraptera</i>	Snow-drop Tree	Carolina	H. East, esq. 1789
Garcinia	<i>cornea</i> †	Small Mangostein	East Indies	Lord Rodney, 1782

TRIGYNIA.

Reseda	<i>odorata</i>	Mignonette	Ægypt	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
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* This Shrub has been introduced into our Gardens here from England under the above Title, but I do not know on what Authority; the following are it's Characters, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain them:

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum inferum, foliolis parvis ovatis erectis.

COR. Petala quinque, laciniis ovatis vel subrotundis, erectis inferis, calyce duplo longioribus.

STAM. Filamenta decem circa Germen compressa, erecta, longitudine Corollæ. Antheræ parvæ simplices.

PIST. Germen subrotundum. Stylus vix ullus. Stigma compressum.

PER. Bacca lucida membrano tenui oblecta, pulpa paucissima.

SEM. Duo, membrano proprio tecta, striata, pisi magnitudine, ita ut duo applicata sphaerum constituunt, et sorte semen unicum in duo fissile.

Frutex quatuor pedalis inordinate ramosa, folia petiolata lanceolata-ovata alterna glabra integerrima; flores axillares congesti subsessiles. Corolla alba. Germen facie æmulat fructum juniorem Citri Aurantii.

† This Tree was at first supposed to be the true Mangostein, but having perfected its fruit, on comparison with the description given of the true Mangostein, we judge it to be the *G. cornea*. Male and Hermaphrodite flowers are found on the same Tree.

HISTORY OF THE

Classis XII.

ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Cactus	<i>cochinillifer</i>	Cochineal Cactus	South Amer.	Mons. Necloux, 1789
	<i>Pereskia</i>	Spanish Gooseberry	South Amer.	
Philadelphus	<i>coronarius</i>	Dwarf Syringa	S. of Europe	H. East, esq.
	<i>aromaticus</i>	Sweet-scented Syringa	New Zealand	H. East, esq. 1787
Eugenia	<i>Jambos</i>	Rose-Apple	India	Z. Bayly, esq. 1762
Myrtus	<i>communis</i>			
	<i>var. romana</i>	Broad-leaved Myrtle	}	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>Belgica</i>	Dutch Myrtle		
		Narrow-leaved Myr.		
Punica	<i>Granat. fl. plen</i>	Double-flowered Pomeg.	Spain	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
Amygdalus	<i>Persica</i>	Peach Tree		M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>var. Nectarina</i>	Nectarine Tree		M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>communis</i>	Almond Tree	Africa	Dr. T. Clarke
Prunus	<i>Armeniaca</i>	Apricot Tree		Mr. Kuckan, 1773
	<i>Cerasus</i>	Cherry Tree	England	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>domestica</i>	Plum Tree	England	M. Wallen, Esq.

DIGYNIA.

Cratægus	<i>Oxycantha</i>	Hawthorn	Britain	H. East, esq. 1773
	<i>Crus Galli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorn	N. America	H. East, esq.

PENTAGYNIA.

Mespilus	<i>Germanica</i>	Dutch Medlar	England	H. East, Esq. 1774
	<i>Pyracantha</i>	Evergreen Thorn	Italy	H. East, Esq. 1774
Pyrus	<i>Malus</i>	Apple Tree	Britain	
	<i>communis</i>	Pear Tree	England	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>Cydonia</i>	Quince Tree	Germany	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Mesembryanthemum	<i>crystallinum</i>	Ice-Plant	Greece	H. East, esq. 1787
Spiræa	<i>Ulmaria</i>	Meadow-Sweet	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1774.

POLYGYNIA.

Rosa	<i>lutea</i>	Yellow Austrian Rose	Germany	H. East, esq.
	<i>cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Rose	S. of Europe	H. East, esq.
	<i>centifolia</i>	Hundred leaved Rose	Spain	H. East, esq.
	<i>damascena</i>	Damask Rose	France	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>gallica</i>	Red Rose	S. of Europe	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>moscosa</i>	Moss Rose	France	H. East, esq.
	<i>moschata</i>	Musk Rose	Italy	H. East, esq.
	<i>alba</i>	White Rose	Europe	H. East, esq.
	<i>rubiginosa</i>	Sweet-Brier Rose	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>idæus</i>			
Rubus	<i>var. ruber.</i>	Red Raspberry	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>albus</i>	White Raspberry	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Fragaria	<i>vesca</i>			
	<i>var. chilcens</i>	Chili Strawberry	Chili	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>pratensis</i>	Hautboy Strawberry	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772

Classis XIII.

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Capparis	<i>spinosa</i>	Caper Shrub	Italy	H. East, esq. 1774
Papaver	<i>Rhæas</i>	Red Poppy	Britain	H. East, esq. 1773

WEST INDIES.

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Thea	<i>viridis</i>	Green Tea-Tree	China	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>Bohea</i>	Bohea Tea-Tree	China	Mr. Baker, 1771
Caryophyllus	<i>aromaticus</i> *	Clove Tree	Moluc. Islan.	Dr. T. Clarke, 1789
Cistus	<i>populifolius</i>	Poplar-leaved Cistus	Portugal	H. East, esq. 1779
	<i>incanus</i>	Hoary-leaved Cistus	Portugal	H. East, esq. 1779
	<i>crispus</i>	Curled leaved Cistus	Portugal	H. East, esq. 1779
	<i>Tuberaria</i>	Plantain-leaved Cistus	Portugal	H. East, esq. 1779
Delphinium	<i>grandiflorum</i>	Great-flowered Larkspur	Siberia	H. East, esq. 1774
	<i>Consolida</i>	Branching Larkspur	England	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>elatum</i>	Bee Larkspur	Siberia	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
		Chinese Larkspur	China	H. East, esq. 1773
Aconitum	<i>Napellus</i>	Wolfsbane	France	

PENTAGYNIA.

Aquilegia	<i>vulgaris</i>	Columbine Flower	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
Nigella	<i>damascena</i>	Fennel Flower	Spain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772

POLYGYNIA.

Illicium	<i>floridanum</i>	Aniseed Tree	Florida	H. East, esq. 1787
Liriodendron	<i>tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	North Amer.	H. East, esq. 1776
Magnolia	<i>grandiflora</i>	Laurel-leaved Magnolia	Carolina	Mr. Galt, 1772
	<i>glauca</i>	Swamp Magnolia	N. America	Mr. Gale, 1772
	<i>acuminata</i>	Blue Magnolia	N. America	H. East, esq. 1788
Annona		Cherimoya	S. America	H. East, esq. 1786
Anemone	<i>bortensis</i>	Garden Anemone	Italy	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Atragene	<i>indica</i>		S. America	H. East, esq. 1788
Clematis	<i>flammula</i>	Virgin's Bower	S. of France	
Adonis	<i>autumnalis</i>	Flos Adonis	England	M. Wallen, esq.
Ranunculus	<i>auricomus</i>	Wood Crowfoot	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773

Classis XIV.

DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

Satureja	<i>bortensis</i>	Garden Savory	Italy	
Hyssopus	<i>officinalis</i>	Hyssop	S. of Europe	
Nepeta	<i>cataria</i>	Catmint	Britain	H. East, esq.
Lavandula	<i>Spica</i>	Common Lavender	S. of Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
Lavandula	<i>stæchas</i>	French Lavender	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>dentata</i>	Tooth-leaved Lavender	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>multifida</i>	Canary Lavender	Canary Islan.	Dr. T. Clarke, 1784
Sideritis	<i>candicans</i>	Iron-wort	Madeira	H. East, esq.
Mentha	<i>viridis</i>	Spear-Mint	England	
	<i>piperita</i>	Pepper-Mint	England	
	<i>Pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	Britain	
Glecoma	<i>hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	Britain	
Betonica	<i>officinalis</i>	Wood Betony	Britain	H. East, esq.
Marrubium	<i>vulgare</i>	Horehound	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.
Origanum	<i>onites</i>	Pot Marjoram	Sicily	
	<i>Majorana</i>	Sweet Marjoram		
Thymus	<i>vulgaris</i>	Garden Thyme	Italy	
	<i>masticibina</i>	Mastic Thyme	Spain	H. East, esq.
Melissa	<i>officinalis</i>	Balm	Britain	
Dracocephalum	<i>Ruyschiana</i>		Sweden	H. East, esq. 1783

* Two of these plants were presented to Dr. Clarke by Monsieur Neftoux, from the king's garden at Port au Prince; they appeared in a very luxuriant state of growth on their arrival, but have since died.

HISTORY OF THE

Ocymum	<i>Moldavica basilicum</i>	Moldavian Basil	Moldavia Persia	M. Wallen, esq. 1774 M. Wallen, esq.
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ANGIOSPERMIA.

Antirrhinum	<i>majus</i>	Snap-dragon	England	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>asarina</i>	Toad-flax	Italy	H. East, esq. 1773
Digitalis	<i>purpurea</i>	Purple Fox-glove	Britain	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>ambigua</i>	Yellow Fox-glove	Switzerland	H. East, esq. 1784
Bignonia	<i>catalpa</i>	Trumpet-flower	Carolina	H. East, esq. 1788
Browallia	<i>elata</i>	Upright Browallia	Peru	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
Sesamum	<i>Orientele</i>	Vanglo, or Oil Plant	East Indies	
Barleria	<i>prionites</i>	Thorny Barleria	India	H. East, esq. 1788
Vitex	<i>agnus castus</i>	Chaste Tree	Sicily	Mons. Neétoux, 1789
Pedaliu	<i>murex</i>	Prickly-fruited Pedal.	East Indies	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787
Melianthus	<i>major</i>	Honey-flower	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1784

Classis XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

Lepidium	<i>latifolium</i>	Pepper-wort	Britain	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>sativum</i>	Garden Cress	Germany	
Cochlearia	<i>officinalis</i>	Scurvy-grass	Britain	H. East, esq. 1773
	<i>armoracia</i>	Horse-radish	England	
Iberis	<i>umbellata</i>	Candy-tuft	S. of Europe	H. East, Esq. 1775
Alyssum	<i>balimifolium</i>	Sweet Alysson	Italy	H. East, Esq. 1774
	<i>incanum</i>	Hoary Alysson	Italy	H. East, esq. 1788
Lunaria	<i>annua</i>	Honesty	Germany	H. East, esq. 1773

SILICUOSA.

Sisymbrium	<i>nasturtium</i>	Water-cress	Britain	
Cheiranthus	<i>cheiri</i>	Wall-flower	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>incanus</i>	Queen's Stock	Italy	M. Wallen, esq. 1772
	<i>annuus</i>	Ten-week Stock	Spain	H. East, esq. 1772
Hesperis	<i>tristis</i>	Night-smelling rocket	Hungary	H. East, esq. 1772
Sinapis	<i>alba</i>	White Mustard	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>nigra</i>	Black Mustard	Britain	
Brassica	<i>rapa</i>	Turnep	England	
	<i>oleracea</i>	Common Cabbage	England	
		var. 1 Red Cabbage		
		2 Savoy Cabbage		
		3 Cauliflower		
		4 Brocoli		
		5 Turnep-rooted Cabbage		
Raphanus	<i>sativus</i>	Garden Radish	China	
		var. 1 Turnep Radish		
		2 Black Radish		

Classis XVI.

MONADELPHIA.

PENTANDRIA.

Geranium	<i>malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Geran.	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>alcbimilloides</i>	Mantle-leaved Geran.	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>coriandrifolium</i>	Coriander-leaved Ger.	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>zonale</i>	Horse-shoe Geran.	C. of G. H.	

<i>quercifolium</i>	Oak-leaved Geran.	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
<i>radula</i>		C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
<i>vitifolium</i>	Balm-scented Geranium	C. of G. H.	M. Wallen, esq.
<i>capitatum</i>	Rose-scented Geranium	C. of G. H.	M. Wallen, Esq.
<i>betulinum</i>	Birch-leaved Geranium	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1778
<i>Bobemicum</i>		C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
<i>lævigatum</i>		C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
<i>Hermannifolium</i>		C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
<i>palmatum</i>		C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788

DODECANDRIA.

Pentapetes	<i>pbœnicea</i>	Scarlet Pentapetes	East Indies	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
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POLYANDRIA.

Adansonia	<i>digitata</i>	Monkies Bread	Senegal	H. East, esq.
Sida	<i>Indica</i>	Indian Mallow	India	H. East, esq.
Alcea	<i>rosea</i>	Holly-hock	China	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
Malva	<i>capensis</i>	Cape Mallow	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>crispa</i>	Curled Mallow	Syria	H. East, esq. 1774
	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Dwarf Mallow	Britain	Capt. Jones
Lavatera	<i>tburgiaca</i>	Great-flowered Laven.	Hungary	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Hibiscus	<i>populneus</i>	Poplar-leaved Hibiscus	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1784
	<i>mutabilis</i>	Changeable Rose	East Indies	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>rosa Sinensis</i>	China Rose	China	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>Syriacus</i>	Althæa Frutex	Syria	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>ficulneus</i>	Fig-leaved Hibiscus	Ceylon	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>trionum</i>	Bladder Hibiscus	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1784
	<i>sabdariffa</i>	Sorrel Hibiscus	India	
Camellia	<i>Japonica</i>	Japan Rose	Japan	H. East, esq. 1787

Classis XVII.

DIADELPHIA.

DECANDRIA.

Erithrina	<i>herbacea</i>	Herbaceous Coral tree	Carolina	Mr. Gale, 1772
	<i>grandiflora</i>	Large flowering C. tree		H. East, esq.
Spartium	<i>juncum</i>	Spanish Broom	S. of Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>scoparium</i>	Common Broom	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>monospermum</i>	White-flowered Broom	Portugal	M. Wallen, esq.
Genista	<i>candicans</i>	Hoary Genista	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1788
Ulex	<i>Europæus</i>	Furze or Whin	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>Capensis</i>	Cape Furze	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1782
Crotalaria	<i>Juncu</i>	Chinese Crotalaria	China	Dr. T. Clarke
	<i>retusa</i>	Wedge-leaved Crotalaria	East Indies	
	<i>verrucosa</i>	Blue-flowered Crotalaria	East Indies	H. East, esq.
	<i>pallida</i> *	Pale-flowered Crotal.	Africa	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>laburnifolia</i>	Shrubby Crotalaria	Asia	H. East, esq. 1791
	<i>quinquefolia</i>		India	H. East, esq. 1791
	<i>rotundifolia</i>		Switzerland	H. East, esq. 1791
Ononis		Earth Nuts or Pindars	S. America	
Arachis	<i>hypogæa</i>	White Lupine		M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Lupinus	<i>albus</i>	Blue Lupine	Sicily	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>varius</i>	Narrow-leaved Lupine	Spain	H. East, Esq. 1780
	<i>angustifolius</i>	Yellow Lupine	Sicily	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>luteus</i>	Kidney Bean	India	
Phaseolus	<i>vulgaris</i>	Black-seeded Dolichos	Ægypt	H. East, esq. 1709
Dolichos	<i>lablab</i>			

* Hort. Kewensis, vol. iiii. p. 20.

HISTORY OF THE

	<i>Sinensis</i>	Chinese Dolichos	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1789.
Glycine	<i>triloba</i>		India	H. East, esq. 1791
Clitoria	<i>ternata</i>	Blue Clitoria	East Indies	
	<i>fl. albo</i>	White Clitoria		
Pisum	<i>sativum</i>	Garden Pea	S. of Europe	
Lathyrus	<i>odoratus</i>	Sweet Pea	Sicily	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>var.</i>	Painted Lady Pea	Ceylon	H. East, esq. 1781
	<i>Tingitanus</i>	Tangier Pea	Africa	H. East, esq. 1781
	<i>latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Pea	England	H. East, esq. 1781
Vicia	<i>faba</i>	Garden Bean	Ægypt	
Cytisus	<i>laburnum</i>	Common Laburnum	Austria	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>cajan</i>	Pigeon Pea	East Indies	
Robinia	<i>bispida</i>	Rose Acacia	Carolina	H. East, esq. 1786
	<i>grandiflora</i>	Large flowered Acacia	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1782
	<i>mitis</i>		East Indies	H. East, esq. 1792
Coronilla	<i>valentina</i>	Shrubby Coronilla	Spain	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>Arabica</i>	Arabian Coronilla	Arabia	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>minima</i>	Small Coronilla	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1788
Æschynomene	<i>grandiflora</i>	Pea-tree	East Indies	J. G. Kemys, esq. 1774
	<i>Sesban</i>	Egyptian Pea-tree	Egypt	Dr. Tho. Clarke, 1775
	<i>aquatica</i>	Swamp Pea-tree	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1780
Hedysarum	<i>gyrans</i>	Moving Plant	East Indies	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
Galega	<i>purpurea</i>	Purple Galega	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1790
Lotus	<i>jacobæus</i>	Dark-flowered Lotus	Azores	H. East, esq. 1790
Medicago	<i>polymorpha</i>			
	<i>var. scutellata</i>	Snail Medick	Europe	H. East, esq.
	<i>intertexta</i>	Hedge-hog Medick	Europe	M. Wallen, esq.

Classis XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA.

PENTANDRIA.

Theobroma	<i>Cacao</i>	Chocolate Nut-Tree	S. America	
Ambroma	<i>augusta</i>	Maple-leaved Ambroma	New S. Wales	H. East, esq. 1791

DODECANDRIA.

Monsonia	<i>speciosa</i>	Fine-leaved Monsonia	C. of G. Hope	H. East, esq. 1791
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ICOSANDRIA.

Citrus	<i>Media</i>	Citron-tree	Asia	
	<i>var.</i>	1 Lemon-tree		
		2 Lime-tree		
		3 Sweet Lime-tree		
		4 Forbidden-fruit-tree		
		5 Grape-fruit-tree		
	<i>Aurantium</i>	Seville Orange-tree	India	
	<i>var.</i>	China Orange-tree		
	<i>Decumana</i>	Shaddock-tree	India	

POLYANDRIA.

Hypericum	<i>balearicum</i>	St. John's-wort	Majorca	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>monogynum</i>	Chinese St. John's-wort	China	H. East, esq. 1788

Classis XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Sonchus	<i>oleraceus</i>	Sow-thistle	Britain	
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<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>sativa</i>	Garden Lettuce		
<i>Leontodon</i>	<i>taraxacum</i>	Dandelion	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
<i>Cichorium</i>	<i>endivia</i>	Endive		
	<i>var. crispa</i>	Curled leaved Endive		
<i>Cynara</i>	<i>Scolymus</i>	French Artichoke	S. of France	
	<i>cardunculus</i>	Cardoon Artichoke	Candia	
<i>Crepis</i>	<i>barbata</i>	Spanish Hawk-weed	S. of France	
<i>Spilanthus</i>	<i>acmella</i>	Balm-leaved Spilanthus	Ceylon	H. East, esq. 1788

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

<i>Tanacetum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Garden Tansey	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.
<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>abrotanum</i>	Southernwood	S. of Europe	
	<i>absinthium</i>	Wormwood	Britain	
<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>fatidum</i>	Strong-scented Everlast.	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1788
<i>Xeranthemum</i>	<i>speciosissimum</i>	Shewy Xeranthemum	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1775
<i>Aster</i>	<i>fruticosus</i>	Shrubby Aster	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1784
	<i>Chinensis</i>	Chinese Aster	China	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
	<i>Amellus</i>	Italian Aster	Italy	H. East, esq. 1780
<i>Bellis</i>	<i>perennis</i>	Field Daisy	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
<i>Tagetes</i>	<i>patula</i>	French Marygold	Mexico	
	<i>erecta</i>	African Marygold	Mexico	
<i>Zinnia</i>	<i>multiflora</i>	Red Zinnia	N. America	H. East, esq. 1772
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	<i>coronarium</i>	Garden Chrysanthemum	Sicily	H. East, esq. 1774
<i>Anthemis</i>	<i>nobilis</i>	Camomile	Britain	Mrs. Duncomb, 1783
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i>	Milfoil, or Yarrow	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>annuus</i>	Common Sun-flower	Mexico	
	<i>indicus</i>	Dwarf Sun-flower		H. East, esq.
	<i>tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem Artichoke	Brazil	H. East, esq.
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>laciniata</i>		Virginia	H. East, esq. 1789
	<i>birta</i>	American Sun-flower	Canada	H. East, esq. 1790
<i>Centaure</i>	<i>Cyanus</i>	Blue-bottle	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1774

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

<i>Calendula</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Garden Marygold	S. of Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
<i>Arctotis</i>	<i>calendulacea</i>	Marygold Arctotis	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1783

MONOGAMIA.

<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>siphyllitica</i>	Blue Cardinal-flower	Virginia	Mons. Nectoux, 1789
<i>Viola</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>var.</i>	Double-flowered Violet	Britain	H. East, esq. 1789
	<i>tricolor</i>	Heart-ease or Pansies		Mrs. Brodbelt, 1769
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>balsamina</i>	Garden Balsam	East Indies	M. Wallen, esq. 1773

Classis XX.

GYNANDRIA.

DIANDRIA.

<i>Limodorum</i>	<i>tuberosum</i>	Tuberous-rooted Lim.	N. America	
	<i>Tankervillei</i>	Chinese Limodorum	China	H. East, esq. 1787
<i>Epidendrum</i>	<i>vanilla</i>	Vanilla	S. America	Mr. Thame, 1787

TRIANDRIA.

<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>Bermudiana</i>		N. America	
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PENTANDRIA.

Passiflora	<i>maliformis?</i>	Water Lemon	Barbadoes	
	<i>cærulea</i>	Passion Flower	Brazil	M. Wallen, esq. 1780

POLYANDRIA.

Arum	<i>bicolor*</i>	Painted Arum		H. East, esq.
Calla	<i>Æthiopica</i>		C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1787

Classis XXI.

MONOECIA.

MONANDRIA.

Casuarina	<i>equisetifolia</i>		East Indies	H. East, esq. 1788
Artocarpus	<i>integrifolia</i>	Indian Jaca Tree	East Indies	Lord Rodney, 1782

TRIANDRIA.

Typha	<i>latifolia</i>	Large Reed-mace	Britain	
Coix	<i>Lacryma Jobi</i>	Job's Tears	East Indies	M. Wallen, esq.
Phyllanthus	<i>Niruri</i>	Annual Phyllanthus	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1782

TETRANDRIA.

Buxus	<i>sempervirens</i>	Box-tree	England	M. Wallen, esq.
Urtica	<i>dioica</i>	Common Nettle	Britain	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>urens</i>	Lesser Nettle	Britain	H. East, esq.
Morus	<i>alba</i>	White Mulberry-tree	China	H. East, esq. 1784
	<i>nigra</i>	Common Mulberry-tree	Italy	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>rubra</i>	Red Mulberry-tree	Carolina	H. East, esq. 1774
	<i>papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry-tree	Japan	H. East, esq. 1779

PENTANDRIA.

Amaranthus	<i>melancholicus</i>	Two-coloured Amar.	East Indies	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>tricolor</i>	Three-coloured Amar.	East Indies	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
	<i>cruentus</i>	Bloody Amaranth	East Indies	M. Wallen, esq. 1773

POLYANDRIA.

Quercus	<i>ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak Tree	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>suber</i>	Cork Tree	S. of Europe	H. East, esq.
	<i>rubra</i>	Red Oak Tree	N. America	Mr. Thame, 1788
	<i>alba</i>	White Oak Tree	Virginia	Mr. Thame, 1788
	<i>robur</i>	Common Oak Tree	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1773
Juglans	<i>regia</i>	Walnut Tree	Persia	M. Wallen, esq. 1774
	<i>alba</i>	White Hickory Tree	North Amer.	M. Wallen, esq. 1786
	<i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut Tree	North Amer.	Mr. Jones, 1786
Fagus	<i>castanea</i>	Chesnut Tree	England	Mrs. Brodbelt
	<i>pumila</i>	Dwarf Chesnut Tree	North Amer.	M. Wallen, esq.
Corylus	<i>avellana</i>	Hazel-nut Tree	Britain	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
Platanus	<i>Orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane Tree	Levant	M. Wallen, esq.
	<i>Occidentalis</i>	America Plane Tree	North Amer.	Mr. Thame, 1775

MONADELPHIA.

Pinus	<i>sylvestris</i>	Common Pine Tree	Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
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* Hort. Kewensis, vol. iii. p. 316.

	<i>pinaster</i>	Cluster Pine Tree	Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
	<i>pinæa</i>	Stone Pine Tree	Europe	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
	<i>cembra</i>	Siberian Pine Tree	Siberia	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
	<i>strobis</i>	Weymouth Pine Tree	North Amer.	M. Wallen, esq. 1775
	<i>cedrus</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Levant	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>larix</i>	White Larch Tree	Germany	H. East, esq. 1788
Thuja	<i>Orientalis</i>	Chinese Arbor Vitæ	China	H. East, esq. 1775
Cupressus	<i>sempervirens</i>			
	<i>var. stricta</i>	Upright Cypress Tree	Candia	H. East, esq. 1773
	<i>horizontalis</i>	Spreading Cypress Tree	Candia	Mr. Thame, 1786
	<i>disticha</i>	Deciduous Cypress Tree	North Amer.	Mr. Salt, 1786
	<i>juniperoides</i>	African Cypress Tree	C. of G. H.	H. East, esq. 1789
Croton	<i>sebiferum</i>	Tallow Tree	China	John Ellis, esq. 1765

SYNGENESIA.

Momordica	<i>balsamina</i>	Smooth Cerasee	India	
	<i>charantia</i>	Hairy Cerasee	East Indies	
Cucurbita	<i>pepo</i>	Pumkin Gourd		
	<i>melo</i>	Squash Gourd		
	<i>citrullus</i>	Water Melon	S. of Europe	
Cucumis	<i>melo</i>	Common Melon		
	<i>dudain</i>	Apple-shaped Cucum.	Levant	H. East, esq.
	<i>sativus</i>	Common Cucumber		
	<i>flexuosus</i>	Turkey Cucumber		
Sicyos	<i>angulata</i>	Chocho Vine	America	

Classis XXII.

DIOECIA.

MONANDRIA.

Pandanus	<i>odoratissimus</i>	Screw Pine	Ceylon	Lord Rodney, 1782
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DIANDRIA.

Salix	<i>Babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	Italy	H. East, esq. 1783
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TETRANDRIA.

Myrica	<i>cerifera</i>	Candleberry Myrtle	Carolina	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
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PENTANDRIA.

Pistacia	<i>officinarum</i>	Pistachia Tree	Greece	H. East, esq. 1783
	<i>terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1790
	<i>lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	S. of Europe	H. East, esq. 1789
Spinacia	<i>oleracea</i>	Garden Spinage		
Cannaris	<i>sativa</i>	Hemp	India	M. Wallen, esq.

HEXANDRIA.

Smilax	<i>sarsaparilla</i>	Sarsaparilla	America	Z. Bayly, esq. 1765*
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OCTANDRIA.

Populus	<i>balsamifera</i>	Tacamabac Poplar Tree	Siberia	H. East, esq. 1791
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* It was first planted by Mr. Bayly, at Nonsuch Plantation, in St. Mary's parish, and grew with great luxuriance, but seems not to have been generally cultivated with that care which it merits.

DECANDRIA.

Schinus	<i>molle</i>	Peruvian Mastic Tree	Peru	H. East, esq. 1783
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Classis XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONOECLIA.

Nov. Gen?		Bichy Tree *	Guinea	
Terminalia	<i>Catappa</i>		East Indies	Dr. T. Clarke, 1790
Acer	<i>pseudo platanus</i>	Sycamore Tree	Britain	H. East, esq. 1787
	<i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Virginia	H. East. esq. 1790
Mimosa	<i>sensitiva</i>	Sensitive Plant	Brazil	
	<i>farnesiana</i>	Sweet-scented Mimosa	East Indies	H. East, esq. 1788
	<i>nilotica</i>	Gum Arabic Tree	Ægypt	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
	<i>Lebeck</i>	Ægyptian Sensitive	Ægypt	Lord Rodney, 1782
	<i>Senegal</i>	Gum Senegal Tree	Arabia	T. Hibbert, esq. 1787

DIOECIA.

Fraxinus	<i>Ornus</i>	Manna Ash	Calabria	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775.
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TRIOECIA

Ceratonia	<i>siliqua</i>	St. John's Bread	Sicily	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
Ficus	<i>carica</i>	Fig Tree	S. of Europe	

PALMÆ.

Cycas	<i>circinalis</i>	Sago Palm	East Indies	Dr. T. Clarke, 1775
Phoenix	<i>dactylifera</i>	Date Palm Tree	Levant	

* This Tree is noticed by Sir Hans Sloane in his Natural History of Jamaica, as having been imported from the Coast of Guinea, and planted in the mountains of Liguanea; it still continues to grow there, as well as in many other parts of the South Side of the Island: the following characters were taken from a Tree growing in the Garden, which perfected its fruit.

Hermaphroditus Flos.

- CAL.** Nullus.
- COR.** Monopetala quinquepartita infera, laciniis ovatis acutis crassis subvillosis, striatis patento-erectis. Nectarium concavum, includens germen, marginæ decem-dentato.
- STAM.** Filamenta decem brevissima vel nulla. Antheræ didymæ in orbem dispositæ et extus Nectarii dentibus coalitæ.
- PIST.** Germen subrotundum quinque-sulcatum hirsutum. Stigmata quinque crassa reflexa subeontorta, germini incumbentia.
- PER.** Capsula magna subovata gibbosa, leniter incurvata, unilocularis, bivalvis, futura dorsali prominente.
- SEM.** Plura angulata imbricata, singulum cortice coriaceo proprio obtectum.

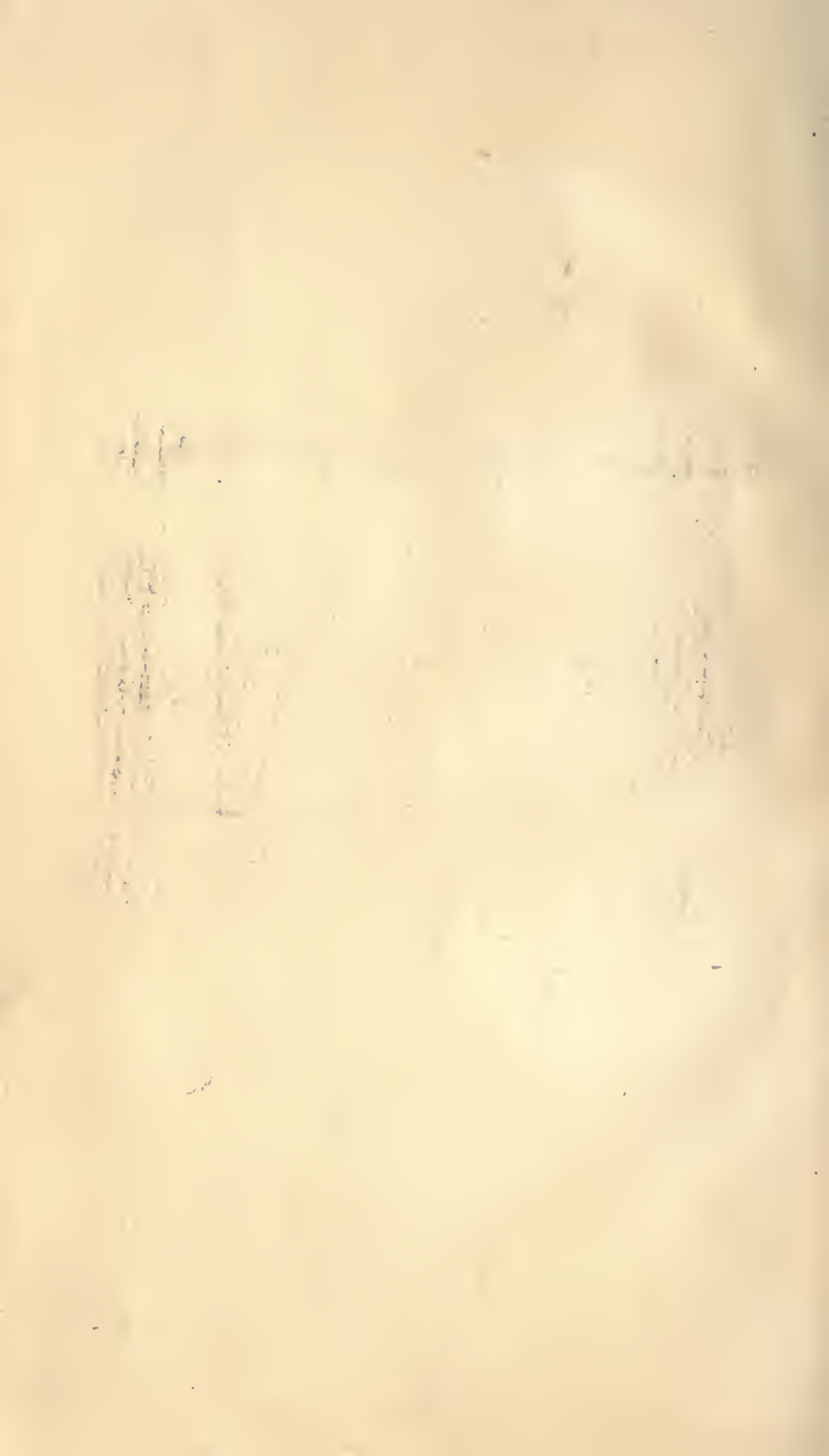
Masculi Flores.

CAL. & COR. ut in Flore hermaphrodito, sed $\frac{1}{3}$ majores.

STAM. ut in Flore hermaphrodito.

PIST. Germen nullum. Stigmatum quinque rudimenta parva e medio Nectarii orta.

Arbor inelegans ramosa, cortice subfusco truncus tegitur; folia habet alterna pedicellata integra oblonga, venosa glabra acuminata, margine undulato, sicea, laurina, ad extremitatem ramulorum congesta; pedicellis utrinque tumidis vel ganglionosis. Racemi compositi breves, plerumque è ramis majoribus orti. Corolla lutea, laciniæ singulæ striis tribus purpureis intus notatæ; odor valde ingratus. A nigritis in Jamaica vocatur Bichy vel Colu, et ibi semina per se vel cum Sale et Capsico commista ad dolores ventriculi pro remedio habentur.



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Young, (Sir) William, bart.
A tour through the
several islands of
Barbadoes

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